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es for 75 cts .- one square for \$1 00. milee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY BARTH CHINEY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, WEN-HALLIPS. [This Committee is responsible only marcial comony of the paper—not for any of WM. 1.0YD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

FREEDOM SE

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH BELL.'

Yes? it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to source the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered-from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 50.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 988.

the Union, we are sure, will entered the lives of these threateners. The Wil-So many Wilmot Provisos have passed, gon, that we are justified in saying that to the South n, that we are justified in saying that to the South and as to the Northern feeling, after it stood the de and manner of the annexation of Texas, it can

It is a great mistake on the paper charter, the pose that the Constitution, the paper charter, the mere contract, keeps this Union together. If nothing but a piece of parchment, written over, was the bond of this Union, we would not give any more for it than for a French paper Constitution, or for any other contract that it was the interest of men to break rather than to keep; but the Constitution of the United States is founded upon the self-interest of all finited States the overruling self-interest—and such an interest as Discord, or Treason, or Revolution, even, cannot sever. The South is necessary to the North, and the North is necessary to the South, and hence the Union cannot be broken.

It is impossible for the reflecting Southern planter see that even slavery cannot long exist in the United States, without and independent of the guarantees of the Federal Constitution. The whole world, save this Constitution, is against the institu-tion. All South America, save Brazil, has abolished it. The English have cut loose from it in all their slands. The French have, in a revolutionary fervor, denounced it and sacrificed it. The Literature of all nations disowns and disclaims against it. It is not exaggeration at all to say, that the common sentiment of all mankind is against it, save in Brazil, the United States, and the island of Cuba; and that eral Constitution of the United States; and as long as that Constitution exists, every American who repects that Constitution, will respect all the guaran-res in it, be he of the North, East, or West. We are aware, however, that a general impression exists at the South, that slavery is altogether independent of this Northern protection. It is forgotten, there, that the South is merely and chiefly an agricultural region; and thereby and commerce and unuaffectures, it must rely mainly on other States, federal or foreign, it must therefore constantly come in contact with them. The South cannot stand aloof from all markind, as the Chinese and Japanese do, with their peculiar institutions; but in seeking a market for its cotton, rice, and tobacco, it must employ the agency of foreign shipping, and take in return foreign or fed-eral goods. Now when these Southern institutions some in contact with the rest of mankind, they must be more or less influenced; but the amount of that

the South to these great powers, because the public sentiment in Europe now runs stronger against slavery than in any part of our own country.

From the Garrard (Ky.) Banner. THE UNION OF DISUNIONISTS. The abolitionists of the North and the disunionists of the South are upon the eve of forming a coa-lition. Calhoun and Garrison now constitute the firm. What position Lucretia Mott, Wendell Philus, Frederick Douglass, and other worthies, are to dr. Calhoun once, in his place, did say that the pary then in power were held together by the attraction of cohesion, i. e. to say, the cohesion of public plunder. We know not now what may be the opin f Mr. Calhonn, nor are we disposed to define them, at leave that to his friends (if any definition they can give). But we do know something of the opinions of Mr. Wendell Phillips and his coadjutor Phillips, in conjunction with Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Abby Folsom, and one Mr. Frederick Douglass, a free negro, one Mr. William Brown, (a runaway magro from Missouri,) and divers others of that ill. to from Missouri,) and divers others of that ilk thely held a meeting, in which it was declared be fore the assembly, by the aforesaid Wendell Phillips, that the Constitution of the United States should be trampled under foot—should be wholly disregarded—aay! moreover, that it was the greatest outrage upon human rights and human privileges that had

Mr. Phillips said, moreover, that he wished to see it done, and he would glover, that he wished to see it done, and he would glovy in crushing the Constitution of the United States. He said it was a FRATH upon human rights. This was not all that Mr. Phillips said; he said the Church of Christ was a FRAUD. He and his associates upon that occas openly and avowedly made war upon the Church, ion, morality, and every thing else, which did desired by them. What that result is, we will leave our readers to consider; but when we see Mr. Fred-erick Douglass (a. 6 or ; but when we see Mr. Fredrick Douglass (a free negro) walking arm in arm aith Mss. Lucretia Mott or Mrs. Abby Folsom down the streets of Broadway, or when it can be seen that Mr. Wendell Phillips, the great lawyer of Boston, for the purpose of eulogizing, or making practical, that portion of the Declaration of Independence which see that that portion of the Declaration of Independence which says that 'All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with cortain insheable rights,' &c., parading Boston common with one of those negro wenches whom he so proudly boasts that he has stolen from Virginia, then the result can be known by any ordinary observer.

And are these the men with whom the great champion of the South is willing to unite? Cann the people of Kentucky stand aloof, main-

tain her integrity, her loyalty to the Union, and her glorious name, inciting her sons to press forward to their higher destiny, without uniting with the one o

appreciate the feelings of those who are conscientiously opposed to slavery. Our country is large, its dimensions are great. There is a North, a South, an East, and a West; and whilst we of the West wish not to interfere with the manufactures of the North, or the planters of the South, will not the North, and South letters along the substitution of the South of the S rogues, the rascals, the burglars, &c. You want negroes for your tobacco growing country, and you will become more prosperous. The other portion says, 'Set your negroes free; you shall have free laborers who will work for you cheaper than alone.'

promises' that are made, and none of which will ever be realized. We have one, and only one ques-tion to ask of the emancipationists: If free labor be cheaper, and it be better for the land-holder and slaveholder to be bettered by it, how then can the non-slaveholder and day laborer be bettered by

We have other questions to ask of these gentlemen, but inasmuch as they have never answered this one, although frequently propounded, we had not intended to ask any more. The election, however, is approaching, and in another article, we will propound to them some questions they might have a desire to

From the Mount Vernon True Whig. THE ENEMIES OF THE AMERICAN UNION AT WORK IN OUR MIDST-WATCH THEM

We have frequently spoken of the destructive and ruinous designs of the free dirters or modern abolitionists. The leaders, or head men of this party are the old abolitionists — their purposes party are the old abolitionists — their purposes have not changed. And it becomes necessary for the people to watch them closely. They first started out as the Abolition party, then changed their name to that of the 'Liberty party,' then the 'Free Soil,' then 'Free Democracy,' and at every defeat, they change their name, in hopes of being able to definde the people, and obtain pawer. Their party is almost entirely composed of disaffected and mutinous men, of those who have held office as long as they can in the old parties, or have often been candidates, without being successful, of those who have every thing to expect and nothing to lose by a 6th. The School Committee of Boston have no 6th. The School Committee of Boston have no cevery thing to expect and nothing to lose by a change, of one idea abstractionists, visionary, crackbrained, and fickle, time-serving creatures, of the outs and ends of every thing. The controlling spirits—the head and front of the faction—are the come in contact with the rest of mankind, they must be more or less influenced; but the amount of that influence has altogether depended upon the Federal Constitution. If it were not unlawful to steal stress—if it were not in violation of the spirit and ment of the Federal Constitution—nothing could save the border slave States from a depopulation but an immediate sale of their slaves further South, and the crowding them South to shield new border States from like foreign influences. So, on the sea cost, but for the Federal Constitution, not a ship or States from like foreign influences. So, on the sea coast, but for the Federal Constitution, not a ship or schooner could leave a Southern port without taking away more or less of its slave population. Retaliapopulation. Retalia-by degree, but retalia-on, and large and in-n be organized in the ion would stumulate insurrection, and large and insurrectionary bands would soon be organized in the free States 'to give liberty to all mankind,' but more faction, to their denunciation and abuse of all who differ from them in opinion, to the efforts to proscribe their brethren of the Southern States, to the intolerance of Northern churchmen of the one idea class, and their determination to put down all who dissipations of the white and black children was original rande at the request of the colored persons, and and their determination to put down all who dissipations. particularly to the negro slave. If the North were or this driven out of Southern ports, the North would this revenge used, and the consequence is train. The civil war, stimulating servile war in its train. The only way the South would be able to protect itself would be in turning Chinese or Japanese; for the public feeling of Great Britain and of France now is

as set forth by the Concord Free Press, which, after applauding Mr. Nevin's secession from the Presbyterian Church, says:—

'And now, if he is an honest man, he will go on to reform, and will not pause until he shall see that every civil organization which "has not Christ and humanity" must be scattered to fragments, and that it is the duty of the faithful to come out of all such as speedly as they would come from a pro-slavery church. This government is at war with Christ and humanity, and without speely reformation must crumble to atoms.'

of your country—watch closely the movements of her house, where the instruction was as good as in such mutinous spirits. Heed well the advice of the Father of his country, and 'frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every stempt to alienate one not the nearest one to her residence, and (2) that it portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble

of the democratic senators from Mississippi, to Hon. T. G. Clingman, a whig member of the house from North Carolina, interrogating him as to the conset the North Carolina interrogating him as to the conset the North Carolina delegation intend to pursue in Congress, relative to the Wilmot proviso. Mississippi, Mr. F. says, has made up her mind, whigs and democrats alike, that there shall be no encroachment on southern rights. Mr. Clingman, in his reply, says the union of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will occur elsewhere. The southern states have but one desting. He has no doubt 'that over the entire south, there would be a vastly greater unanimity than existed in the old thirteen slave states when they decided to resist British aggression, and if individuals should attempt to take a different course, they would be swept away in the general current. Long before the struggle should come to the worst, the ter to his colleague, Senator Mangun, also a whig, that gentleman concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day. Mr. Mangum entertains the opinion 'that the federal government has no power to legislative or judicial, because adopted without due consideration, are not obligatory.'

137 All this is 'stuff,' 'gammon,' 'signifying nothing.'

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

A great effort is making to divide these twin sismore families out of one that now, approaching a more families out of one and the Court of Common Please Verlage Summan.

From the North of Beston Courier of Dec. 5.

The Case of Sarah C. Roberts and Institute fell purposes?

From the Boston Courier of Dec. 5.

The Case of Sarah C. Roberts and Institute North, or the planters of the South, will not the North and South let us alone? One portion says to us, 'Open your doors, let in the vile slaves—the receipts the receipts the receipts the receipts the receipts. Exceptions were taken to the ruopened, and argued the question principally on the following points:

1st. According to the spirit of American institu-

tions, and especially of the Constitution of Massa-chusetts, all men, without distinction of color or race,

are equal before the law.

Under this head, the origin, growth, and recognition of the principle of equality was traced. Its precise character was explained, its limitations pointed out, and it was vindicated against the assaults of Mr. Calhoun and Lord Brougham.

2d. The legislature of Massachusetts, in entire harmony with the Constitution, makes no discrimance of the

ination of color or race, in the establishment of the ommon schools. Here the laws on the common schools were ex-

mined and explained.

3d. The courts of the Commonwealth have never ecognized any discrimination founded on color of one, in the administration of the common schools out have recognized the equal rights of all the in-

the general public schools is a source of practical inconvenience to them and their parents, to which white persons are not exposed, and is, therefore, a Here the inconveniences to which the co'ored are

exposed were specified, and it was asserted that they were such, that the black and the white are not

agree with them, and to excommunicate slave-holders. the colored people were now against the separation He also said that this separation was not for the mu-We have been led to these remarks by seeing tual benefit of both colors, and of the schools themthe South to the South to the sound be had from the South to the South to the sound be had from the sound be had from the sound be for the benefit of any the sound be for the benefit of the sound be for the benefit of any the sound be for the benefit of the sound be for the benefit of the sound be for the benefit of the sound be for the sound be for the benefit of the sound be for the sound be f

> said he should argue this question as one of pure law. He admitted, to the fullest extent, many of We have much to fear from this nefarious faction. Let all the churches in the land be divided in the way sought, let all political parties and all societies be split up and divided as between the North and South, and all fellowship and communion between the Northern and Southern men be dissolved, and these incendiary spirits will in part have accomplished their object. Friends of the Union—lovers of your countries were the second to the propositions of the counsel for the plaintiff, but they did not reach the case. The plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been 'untaufully deprived of public school instruction.' The first question was, whether might have attended a school only 2100 feet from the populations of the counsel for the plaintiff, but the plaintiff, but they did not reach the case. The plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been 'untaufully deprived of public school instruction.' The first question was, whether might have attended a school only 2100 feet from the plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been 'untaufully deprived of public school instruction.' The first question was, whether might have attended a school only 2100 feet from the plaintiff, but they did not reach the case. The plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been 'untaufully deprived of school instruction.' The first question was, whether they have been at the plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been 'untaufully deprived of school instruction.' The first question was, whether they have been at the plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been 'untaufully deprived of school instruction.' The first question was a suit to recover damages. The plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages, because she had been a suit to recover damages. The plaintiff had brought a suit to recover damages.

he sacred ties which now link together the various first objection, the plaintiff had no reason to complains.' DOCUMENTS TOUCHING SLAVERY.

A letter is published from Hon, H. S. Foote, one f the democratic senators from Mississippi, to Hon.

G. Clingman, a whig member of the house from North Carolina, interrogating him as to the course.

As to the legal right of the city to establish separates the propriate school and the service schools for collections and sometimes of the course.

Last winter, Mr. Calhoun denied the statement derived from the Diary of Mr. Adams, that when he was a member of Mr. Munroe's Cabinet, he held that Congress had the power to exclude slavery from the territories—that he gave a written opinion to that effect, which was filed in the State Department, though it is not now to be found there. In reply to this denial, the Hon. C. F. Adams publishes the entire passage from the Diary, in the New York Evening Post.

This proves, that at the time in question, Mr. Calhoun and the other members of the Calinet did hold hold. that Congress had power as to the territories, though after such territories had become States, they might establish slavery by act of Legislature. Mr. C. F. Adams introduces the extractfrom the Diary by some remarks directed against Mr. Calhoun's position, that a solemn remarks di

against any person but its author, from which we take the following:—

Neither 'strong prejudices, hasty temper, nor a disposition to view things as he desired, which Mr. Calhoun imputed to Mr. Adams, could have impelled him to suppose himself performing a mere act of official duty, in recording the opinions of others with whom he did not agree, when he was, in fact, doing no such thing. Mr. Adams's habitual accuracy, in executing his public duties, has rarely been brought into question, even by his most prejudiced and violent enemies—and his memory was too good not to preclude the idea suggested by Mr. Calhoun, that he should have so far forgotten any subsequent, that he should have so far forgotten any subsequent, directions of President Monroe, rescinding his first instructions to cause these opinions in writing to be filed, us to omit a notice of so remarkable a change of action altogether. Against such violent suppositions as these to which Mr. Calhoun has resorted, I must, in spite of this gentleman's notion of the authority of a diary, be allowed to persist in the belief

by Mr. Westcott, lately the Senator from Florida, a gentleman whose geographical, not less than his political position, gives abundant weight in this in-

a right to say that no State undertaking to establish is de novo should be admitted into the Union, and the discussion in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet has so great an interest, that we make room for the entire section from the Diary of Mr. Adams. It is as follows:—

a right to say that no State undertaking to establish it de novo should be admitted into the Union, and that a State which should undertake to establish it would put herself out of the pale of the Union, and forfeit all the rights and privileges of the connection.

slavery for ever in the territory north of 36 1-2 latter tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or would extend to it after it should become a State? As to the first question, it was unanimously agreed that Congress have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories, and yet neither Crawford, Calhoun nor Wirt could find any express power to that effect given in the Constitution, and Wirt declared himself very decidedly against the admission of any implied came in conflict with the rights reserved to tude state, or implied came in conflict with the rights reserved to the State Governments. He inclined also to think with me, that the rules and regulations which Congress were authorized to make for the territories, and recurred to the history of the North-Western Territory, the cessions by the several States to the Union, and the controversies concerning the subject, during our Revolutionary War.

Implied powers.

The progress of this discussion has so totally merged in passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholders, that these gentlemen, in the simplicity of their hearts, had come to a conclusion in direct opposition to their premises, without being aware or conscious of inconsistency. They insisted upon it, that the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States, had reference to it only as land, and conferred no authority to

time had not yet arrived to do this. The only question in this case was, whether they had the legal right to continue a system which was established for the benefit of the colored people, which had been continued half a century, and which a very large proportion of the colored population were supposed to havor.

Upon these various points, a large number of cases were cited, and all the laws and decisions respecting the schools were reviewed.

It was denied that there was any wish or desire to deprive the colored race of any rights, legal or moral. Their political equality with the whites was fully admitted, and it rested on the opponents of these schools to show, that the right of superintendence and management claimed by the school committee, and exercised ever since the adoption of the Constitution, was not intended for the best good of the children, both colored and white.

But while there was no desire to add to the prejudice and wrong already suffered by the colored population, and while those who were sincered population, and while those who were sincered desired by the colored population, and while those who were sincered be proportion of the constitution of slavery, it might to schools to show, and the regulations respecting it, must have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to persons connected with it, or could have reference to me end. Needful to what end?—I could answer it also affirmativel

But while there was no desire to add to the prejudice and wrong already suffered by the colored population, and while those who were sincerely desirous of elevating their condition by an honest application of the means in their power, were entitled to the highest respect, to those who neglect these means—the highest respect, to those who neglect these means—a feeling of discontent and unhappiness—the language of Mcnenius Agrippa to the citizens of Rome might be appropriately addressed:—

'You are transported by calamity
Thither where more awaits you; and you slander The helms o' the State, who care for you like fathers, When you curse them as enemies. The helms o' the State, who care for you like fathers, When you curse them as enemies. The helms o' the State, who care for you like fathers, when you curse them as enemies. The helms o' the State, who care for you like fathers, when you curse them as enemies. The helms o' the State, who care for you like fathers, when you curse them as enemies. The helms o' the State, who care for you like fathers, when you can be derived from the consent of the governed. A power for one part of the people to make slaves of the other can never be derived from consent, and therefore is not a just power. Crawford said, this was the opinion that had been attributed to Mr. King. I said it was undoubtedly the opinion of Mr. King, and it was undoubtedly the opinion of Mr. King, and it was undoubtedly the opinion of Mr. King, and it was undoubtedly the opinion of Mr. King, and it was undoubtedly for it, I should not withhold it. But the derived from the Evidence of the properties which is the union that had been attributed to Mr. King, and it was undoubtedly the opinion of Mr. King, and it was undoubtedly for it, I should not withhold it. But the Last winter, Mr. Calhoun denied the statement officially for it, I should not withhold it. But the This proves, that at the time in question, Mr. Cal-un and the other members of the Cabinet did hold and the other members of the Cabinet did hold and besides, the restriction was a nullity, not binding

a private journal could not be brought as evidence against any person but its author, from which we take enabling the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to

schools as an I tions as these to which Mr. Calhoun has resorted, I must, in spite of this gentleman's notion of the authority of a diary, be allowed to persist in the belief that a plain, downright record of facts, made at the moment when they happen, is entitled to infinitely more weight than the halting, insperfect and doubtrained in the collections to the contrary of thirty years aftermal, although ward.

Let this be as it may, the argument directed by Let this be as it may, the argument directed by Mr. Calhoun against the record of Mr. Adams, has been still farther weakened, since it was published, by the discovery made in the Department of State there was a clause interdicting to Congress the exercise of any powers not expressly given them I alluded to the origin of the Confederation with

stance to his impartial testimony, of an entry on the revolution, the revolution ary powers exercised by Congress before the Confederation was adopted; the handwriting of Mr. King, a clerk of the Department, who has been many years dead, to the following effect:

'March 8, 1820, Adams, Crawford, Calbour, Wirl

'March 'March 8, 1820, Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, Wirt and Thompson, Messrs. Washington, March 4th, 1820. Their opinions in writing upon the constitutionality of the law for the admission of Missouri into the Union.'

Of course, the inference that Mr. Calhoun has endeavored to draw from the fact, that there is no evidence on the files of the Department, that any such opinions were ever filed, falls at once to the ground, and the testimony of the diary is to a corresponding extent sustained.

As the principles at issue at the time of the Missouri Bill are again before the country for new action, so the deavy occasion to the Confederation, and to the subsequent cessions of territory by several States to the Union, which gave occasion to the ordinance of 1787. To all which, Crawford said nothing. Wirt said that he perfectly agreed with me, that there could be no rightful power to establish skavery where it was rcs nova. But he thought it would be the force of the act of Congress that would lead to this result; the principle itself being correct, though Congress might have no power to prescribe to a sovereign State. To this my reply was, that the power of establishing slavery not being a sovereign power, but a wrongful and despotic power, Congress had a right to say that no State undertaking to establish it

from the Diary of Mr. Adams. It is as follows:—

1820. March 3d. When I came this day to my office, I found there a note requesting me to call at one o'clock at the President's house. It was the none, and I immediately went over. He expected that the two bills for the admission of Maine and to enable Missouri to make a constitution, would have been brought to him for his signature, and he had summoned all the members of the administration, to ask their opinions in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State, upon two questions. Ist.—Whether Congress had a constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a territory? and 2d, Whether the Stavery for ever in the territory north of 36 1-2 latistics of the Missouri bill (which interdicts slavery for ever in the territory north of 36 1-2 lating was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude) was applicable only to the territorial State, or tude. and recurred to the history of the North-Western Territory, the cessions by the several States to the Union, and the controversies concerning the subject, during our Revolutionary War.

other property of the United States, had reference to it only as land, and conferred no authority to make rules binding upon its inhabitants; and Wirt added the notable Virginian objection, that Congress could make only needful rules and regulations, and that a prohibition of slavery was not needful. Their argument, as Randolph said of it in the House, covered the whole ground, and their compromise, measured by their own principles, is a sacrifice of what they hold to be the Constitution. I have no doubt of the right of Congress to interdict slavery in the territories, and urged that the power contained in the term 'dispose of,' included the authority to do every thing that could be done with it as mere property, and that the additional words authorizing needful.

readily agreed. The questions are to be framed accordingly. * * After this meeting, I walked home with Calhoun, who said that the principles I had avowed were just and noble, but that in the Southern country, whenever they were mentioned, they were always understood as applying only to white men. Domestic labor was confined to the blacks, and such was the prejudice, that if he, who was the most popular man in his district, were to keep a white servant in his house, his character and reputation would be irretrievably ruined. I said that this confounding of the ideas of servitude and labor was one of the bad effects of slavery, but he thought it attended with many excellent consequences. It did not apply to all kinds of labor; not, for example, to farming. He himself had often held the plough, to farming. He himself had often held the plough as had his father; manufacturing and mechanical labor was not degrading. It was only menial labor—the proper work of slaves—no white person could descend to that; and it was the best guarantee to equality among the whites. It produced an unvarying level among them. It not only did not excite,
but did not even admit of inequalities, by which one
white man could domineer over another.

I told Mr. Calhoun I could not see things in the

same light. It is, in truth, all perverted sentiment, mistaking labor for slavery, and dominion for freedom. The discussion of this Missouri question has betrayed the secret of their souls. In the abstract, they admit that slavery is an evil. They disclaim all participation in the introduction of it, and cast it all upon the shoulders of could for the Pictain Pictain. participation in the introduction of it, and cast it all upon the shoulders of our old Grandam Britain. But when probed to the quick upon it, they show at the bottom of their souls, pride and vain-glory in their very condition of masterdom. They fancy themselves more generous and noble-hearted than the plain freemen who labor for subsistence. They look down upon the simplicity of a Yankee's manners, because he has no habits of overbearing like theirs, and cannot treat negroes like dogs. It is among the evils of slavery, that it taints the very sources of moral principle. It establishes false estimates of virtue and vice, for what can he more false and virtue and vice, for what can be more false and heartless than this doctrine, which makes the first and holiest rights of humanity to depend upon the color of the skin? It perverts human reason, and reduces men endowed with logical powers to maintain that slavery is sanctioned by the Christian religion; that slaves are happy and contented in their condition; that between master and slave, there are ties of mutual attachment and affection; that the virtues of the master are refined and exalted by the degradation of the slave, while at the same time they vent execrations upon the slave trade, curse Britain for having given them slaves, burn at the stake negroes convicted of crimes, for the terror of the example, and writhe in agonies of fear at the very mention of human rights as applicable to men of color. The impression produced upon my mind by the progress of this discussion is, that the bargain between freedoom and slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles upon which alone our revolution can be justified; cruel and oppressive, by riveting the chains of slavery, by pledging the faith of freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyranny of the master; and grossly unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies, to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and restored to their owners, and persons not to be represented themselves, but for whom their masters are privileged with nearly a double share of representation. The consequence has been, that this slave representation has governed the Union. Benjamin, portioned his brethren, has ravened as a wolf; in the ing he has devoured the prey, and at night he has divided the spoil. It would be no difficult matter to prove, by reviewing the history of the Union under this Constitution, that almost every thing which has

this Constitution, that almost every thing which has contributed to the honor and welfare of the nation, has been accomplished in despite of them, or forced apon them, and that every thing unpropitious and dishonorable, including the blunders and follies of their adversaries, may be traced to them.

March 5.—The President sent me, yesterday, the two questions in writing, upon which he desired to have answers in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State. He wrote me that it would be in time, if he should have the answers to-morrow. The irst question is, in general terms, as it was stated at irst question is, in general terms, as it was stated at the meeting on Friday. The second was modified to an inquiry, whether the 8th section of the Missouri bill is consistent with the Constitution. To this I can, without hesitation, answer by a simple tive, and so, after some reflection. I concluded to

March 6 .- I took to the President's my answers to nis two constitutional questions, and he desired me to have them deposited in the Department, together with those of the other members of the administration. They differed only as they assigned their rea-son for thinking the 8th section of the Missouri bill consistent with the Constitution, because they consolusions with the Constitution, security they considered it as applying only to the territorial term; and I barely gave my opinion, without assigning for it any explanatory reason. The President signed the Missouri bill this morning.

(Copy compared with the original, and found cor-Nov. 23, 1849. C. F. A.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

In addition to the telegraphic account of the proceedings in Congress, we take some of the accounts of Washington letter-writers. The correspondent of the New-York Express writes—

WASHINGTON, December 2. The Whig delegation gathered in caucus at the Capitol, on Saturday evening. A calm, collected, and unanimous expres-sion of feeling was expected as from a band of brothers assembling for a common purpose, to present a common front against a common enemy; but, much to the amazement of all, save those in the secret, the Hon. Mr. Toombs of Georgia struck a note that startled the attention of all—such as might have been expected from a Mr. Giddings, or a Mr. Palfrey, but never from a Southern Whig! The cancer was organized as follows: cus was organized as follows:

Charles S. Morehead of Kentucky, Chairman, Jas.
Brooks, of New York, Secretary.
As soon as this organization took place, and after a short preliminary address, setting forth that he had well considered what he was about, and that as a matter of duty, he could not avoid it, and would not withdraw it. Mr. Toombs of Georgia offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress ought not to pass any law prohibiting slavery in the territories of California and New Mexico, nor any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

No sooner had the Secretary read this resolution. No sooner had the Secretary read this resolution, than an intense excitement was aroused,—but it did not express itself in action, or in violent words,—but a discussion ensued, and, as I understand, the calmest and coolest in manner, taking all things into consideration, ever known under such circumstances. The Whigs were not at first certain what Mr. Toombs was after—what he meant—what was intended by him and his assections—but it seen heart was intended by him and his assections—but it seen heart. Toombs was after—what he meant—what was intended by him and his associates,—but it soon became manifest that unless the cancus took in this, as its own fire-brand, and adopted it as its own, Mr. Toombs & Co. would take up their beds and walk.

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina was the first to start in opposition, for as a Southernman, as he well said,

but before the vote was taken, a great many speech

es were made.
The first Northern man who had anything to say was Mr. Duer of New York. He was surprised to find here an effort to found a party upon an exclusive slavery test, when the Whig party in the North nad disclaimed any such test, and repeatedly declared, that it considered it a national not a sectional party. and were unwilling to found a party on such a test. It was well known that the Whigs differed on the subject of slavery, as they did upon many other things as to which they had not agreed to act togeth-

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, and Mr. Breck of Ke tucky, opposed the resolution. They agreed with every word of it, but it was not necessary to compel everybody to agree with them, especially upon matters that might never come up for legislation. When they did come up, then it was time to resolve; but before we agreed upon a Speaker and other officers, and when we only assembled to select them, it was no time to lay out a chart for legislation. It was sufficient to try and agree after it was found, first,

for agreement.

Mr. Hilliard of Alabama was the first who seconded the views of Mr. Toombs. If it was agreed, the asked, that the Wilmot proviso was no part of the Whig creed, and that it was not Whig policy to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, why not say so, and start in cancus with such a declaration?
Other gentlemen followed, among them Mr. Evans of Maryland, who was in favor of the resolution,

but opposed to any action upon it there,—and Mr. Baker of Illinois was also opposed to all such action.

Baker of Illinois was also opposed to all such action.

Mr. King of New Jersey expressed opposition to
the passage of the resolution here.

Mr. Owen of Georgia warmly urged the adoption
of the resolution. It was necessary, he said, to settle these matters now.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia pressed the adoption of
the resolution in something like the same tone of argument. It was unnecessary now, he urged, for
Northern or Western Whigs to be pressing the Wilmot proviso apon Congress. California was about
to present a constitution which would save them the
necessity there, and spare them from inflicting upon necessity there, and spare them from inflicting upon the South any such mortification. When this terri-tory was about to be acquired by an unconstitutional war, he oposed the war in common with nearly all the Whig party, among other things, because it must lead to the acquisition of territory, in which, if slavery were admitted or excluded, it must jeopard the peace of the Union. As he foresaw, the very state things, the inevitable result of war, now existed. As to slavery in the District of Columbia—a matter in principle, to the South, of the utmost importance all he had to say, and he said not this in threat, but in sorrow, and for information, that if attempted and persisted in by the men who now had power-that is, the numerical majority in this Union—the Union must and would be dissolved. The Union could not be held together,—it was not in the power of its best friends in the South to hold it together—if slavery in the Distrrct of Columbia were abolished by the ac-

tion of Congress.

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina was favorable to the resolution, and should vote for it if pressed so to do, but he regretted its introduction here, and hoped fr. Toombs would withdraw it.

Mr. Toombs said he had well considered this whole

matter, and under no circumstances should be with-draw it. He hoped to see it met fairly and man-

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts remarked, that though he was in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and of abolishing slavery wherever it could be constitutionally abolished, yet he was not for making any such thing a test for the National Whig Party, and when in Massachusetts such a thing had been attempted at the Springfield Convention, he, in common with Mr. Winthrop and others, had successfully resisted any such new interpolation into the Whig creed.

Mr. Schenck remarked that he would as soon vote against the converse of this proposition as against this,—the whole subject was irrelevant, in his opin ion, and ought not to be introduced into a Whig car

Mr. Conrad begged Mr. Stanley to withdraw his motion, and to lay it on the table, which he did, when he substituted for it a motion to postpone. This amid cries of 'Question,' 'Question,' was carried,

amid cries of 'Question,' 'Question,' was carried, nearly the whole cancus rising for the postponement, and only eight in the negative. After this decision, Messrs. Stephens, Owens, and Toombs of Georgia, Hilliard of Alabama, Cabell of Florida, and Morton, the successor of Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, withdrew from the caucus, amid much sensation. These were the six members who voted for Mr. Gentry of Tennessee at each ballotting in the House of Representatives on the first day. Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania had his eight votes from Messrs. Allen of Massachusetts, Booth of Connecti-cut, Durkee of Wisconsin, Howe of Pennsylvania, Giddings, Preston, King, Root of Ohio, and Amos Tuck. Messrs. Campbell and Hunter of Ohio voted for Horace Mann; I. E. Holmes, for Orr of South

Mr. Peck, the Democratic member from Vern voted for Governor Cleveland of Connecticut; Mr. Wilmot voted for Mr. Root, and Mr. Woodward of South Carolina, for Seddon of Virginia. Messrs Disney of Ohio, and James Thompson of Pennsylvania, Democrats, had each one vote. Whole number 221. Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, who has beer ed as a Free Soiler, voted for Cobb, as his inti-

mations, through his paper, had previously indicat ondent of the Evening Post states that at the second meeting for consultation held by the Free Soil men proper, they agreed upon a pledge that members elected upon pledges of entire fidelity to the principle of opposition to the extension of slavery under our Constitution, will in no contingency su port any man for Speaker of the House who will not pledge himself to cordial and efficient co-operation with them on this principle. The pledge was sub-scribed to by Preston King, David Wilmot, Messrs. Booth of Connecticut, Durkee of Wisconsin, and Tuck of New Hampshite, who, by previous party af-finities, are Democrats; by Messrs Allen of Massachusetts, Giddings and Root of Ohio, John W. Howe of Pennsylvania, and Sprague of Michigan, whose sympathies and connections, prior to the canvas ch resulted in their election to Congress, were

From the Boston Courier. THE ISSUE ON THE SLAVERY QUES-

TION. Our Southern neighbors have again opened the safety valve of their political boiler, and now are letting off the usual quantity of steam, which, at stated seasons, they must emit or burst. It is tircsome to witness these periodical puffs of angry vapor, which invariably pass through the same mo-notonous process of going up hot, and coming down cold. The people of the South have surely no in-

vention; their querulous bombast is uttered in stere otype phrases, which, by eternal and wearisome rep

etition, have got to be as unmeaning as the prating of a parrot, or the clack of a grist mill. We can stand nonsense that is spiced up with variety, but mo Again we are told that 'the crisis is at hand'again we are told that 'the States must speak out' decided stand'-again we are told that something must be done to amplify, fortify and sanctify the holy and peculiar institution of the South, or the Un must be dissolved. For the five-and-fortieth, or th

five hundred and fortieth time, we are told that the hour and the man are both come for a final and tremendous explosion; but when the hour comes the man is sure to be wanting; and all these frightful gunpowder preparations go off as quiet as candle-

We copy the latest specimen of this cry of 'wolf!' from the Charleston Mercury:—

Every day brings fresh evidence that the movemen begun by Mississippi is rapidly gathering the force and grandeur of an advance in complete union of the Southern States. We published the other day the sentiments of Mr. Clingman, endorsed by Mr. Manwhich give the strongest carnest of the spirit of Carolina. The Legislature of Georgia are ma-North Carolina, The Legislature of Georgia are ma-turing a strong and clear exposition of the sentiments and determination of that great State. Col. Gardner, of the Constitutionalist, closes one of his last letters from Milledgeville with the following stirring lan-

the time has arrived when the South should take a de-

Justice and equal rights! Is there any man at the North who desires to withhold these from the South? Compliance with the obligations of the federal compact. Is not this the very thing which the North is now urging upon the South? We have made a compact, and we call upon the South? We have made a compact, and we call upon the South to stand by it. The South declares she will not comply with the obligations of this compact, and that the Federal Union shall no longer exist unless she is allowed to dictate to the Congress of the United States what laws that body shall and what it shall not make. This she calls justice and equal rights!

The advocates for the extension of slavery deny the right of Congress to enact laws prohibiting slavery in the territories. The question will soon come to this point, whether Congress can legislate at all to this point, whether Congress can legislate at all to this point, whether Congress can legislate at all to this point, whether Congress can legislate at all the Congress can leg

where a Southern State can mud a scrupte. Gatery is just as much under the legislative control of Congress in the territories, as the law of debtor and creditor, or the law of marriage. Is not the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor, or the law of marriage. The period of the peculiar creditor of the peculiar cre

him in a crowd. What does the South want—if betokens concerted action on the part of the South we may ask her a sober question? She has slavery; The noble old Benton has 'snuffed treason' long let her hug it to her bosom, and babble what non-sense of endearment she will to her idol. For good fight. What will Northern Representatives do sense of endearment she will to her ido. For good or for evil, this is her privilege, and we pretend not to the power of disturbing it. Beyond this, what does she require for her own comfort or the promotion of the welfare of the human race? She demotion of the welfare of the human race? motion of the welfare of the human race? She demands the privilege of spreading slavery over the West, over the Union, over the world—for there is nothing too extravagant for her to demand. She wishes to march against the opinion of mankind, against the progress of civilization and human improvement, and to carry all the American Union with her. She is not content with going wrong herself: she insists that nobody else shall be allowed to go slink away from a manly awayl and defence of the

than the increasing disapprobation of slavery.-Wherever men become civilized and enlightened slavery appears in its character of an odious and in-human thing. With the humanizing progress of social institutions, it regularly disappears. All posocial institutions, it regularly assippears. An period improvements expel it, or circumscribe it, or retrench it of some of its odious features. Slavery flies before the progress of knowledge and humanity, as the shadows of night flit before the advancing supports. The complete continues the opinion and the voice of the civilized world are against sla very, and against it with a lower and compared augment every moment. The institution can no more perpetuate itself in civilized society than a flake of snow which falls in July. It may struggle flake of snow which falls in July. It may struggle and linger in the southern part of the American Union many years longer, but it will lead only a struggling and lingering life;—its doom is sealed, and no destiny is more certain.

ward as the leader in the great fool's errand in search of the perpetuation of slavery. The Gover-

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you, that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as a military people. The history of our country, for the last tender, exist, as long as the Union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights of person and property, under the associated influence of tral power, has been solemnly and deliberately demunity, of which he is a member, should be prepared, my return to the Senate. I fear you entertain hopes creed. For this reason, it is essential that the comat any moment, for every emergency.

The swaggering of a pot-house bully deserves more respect finan this trash. These 'military peo-ple' have blustered before now; and the world knows what their bluster is worth. They had better knows what their bluster is worth. They had better save their breath to cool their broth; they will find a hot enough mess cooked for them at home, without for the slaveholder,' forsooth, till the Union is dis-

From the N. H. Independent Democrat. TYRANTS PLOTTING DISUNION. - 'Devil with devil damned,

The Hangman Senator of Mississippi, H. S. Foote, a Democrat, and T. L. Chingman, a Whig Representative in Congress from North Carolina, have recently held a correspondence in regard to what the Chivalry intend to do, in case the Wilmot Proviso should pass in Congress—or any other act making blow at their timelia. should pass in Congress—or any other act making a blow at their 'institution.' They seem to put forth blow at their 'institution.' They seem to put forth their correspondence, at this time, as a feeler. Or, it may be to try the temper and steadiness of the North in regard to its Free Soil faith. But no matter what prompts the correspondence. It is quite as ridiculous as it is infernal. The Democrat carries his political hatchet, and hugs the Whig to his bosom. A rare embrace! All their old asperities are forgotten in this new struggle to sustain and perpetuate ndage. 'Fed,' 'Traitor,' 'Tory,' Loco-Foco,' have all passed away—and a man has only to baptize his hands in human blood—become a trafficker in God's image, to be deemed a good patriot. This is Southern Democracy—Southern Whiggery. This is the republicanism of a 'Model Republic'—the Republicanism of the Nineteenth Century—the brave example which our Legislators hold up for Austrian and ble which our Legislators hold up for Austrian and Russian imitation. Truly, we are teaching a gallant lesson to the crushed spirits of Europe. We offer them the mock words of freedom—bid them snap their fetters, while our own heel treads out the lifeblood of our victim. When lived there such hypo-crites before? What villany ever transcended this? Perhaps we should except the infamy of France in recently striking down Roman Freedom. But not the Austrian butcher, Haynau. He pretends to be a villain, and despot, both by position and education. But shame on boasting Democrats!
Say not, trembling reader, that we mistake the lan-

of the old poet in characterizing the author and object of this correspondence. It is satanic, as all despotism has a like origin. Here are two legislators—from two sovereign States of this republic, with their own profaned Declaration of Indepenpeneath their feet, and a lying dence trampled beneath their rect, and a syng upon their lips, plotting the ruin of that very republic, upon their lips, plotting the ruin of that very republic, that their ravings create no alarm. It, however, the principles of human freedom. That Northern men will stand firm, refuse to abate one that Northern men will stand firm, refuse to abate one that Northern men will stand firm, refuse to abate one if its sworn friends and constituted authorities shall dare vindicate the principles of human freedom. They are sowing the seeds of a conspiracy to thwarf the progress of free principles, and thereby eternize human bondage. And in the United States of America, too! These two men coo together, as the exponents of the despot sentiment at the South. They profess to be alarmed, and hypocritically whine about the safety of the Union. They think the Union without the powis 'in serious jeopardy.' Poor fools! Who is to strike

cided stand on the slavery question. All have foreen that, sooner or later, the time had to come, and would come. Most of us now see that the time has come. There will be a blending of parties on this question, and harmony of action in the Legislature. A few of each party may hang back, but the great majority, representing and reflecting the will of the people of Georgia, will unite, and will take steps to place the issue directly before the Northern people. Justice and equal rights for the South—compliance with the obligations of the federal compact—no more with the obligations of the federal compact—no more had been supported by the federal compact—or more with the obligations of the federal compact—or more lution of the Union.'

Justice and equal rights! Is there any man at the Justice and equal rights! Is there any man at the second support of the support of t

very in the territories. The question will state on their snackies, to this point, whether Congress can legislate at all and make one bound for freedom! How the noble where a Southern State can find a scruple. Slave-fellows would troop on! Host after host would dash

Congress in the territories, as the law of debtor and creditor, or the law of marriage. Is not the peculiar institution of lotteries quite as good a basis for a claim of 'equal rights' as that of slavery? South Carolina has lotteries; why does she not demand that Congress shall never prohibit lotteries in the Federal territory?

The Southern States came into the Union with the institution of slavery. The institution is their affair, not ours. We condemn slavery; but the bargain was made; let it stand; we have no power under the Federal compact to compel the South to cast off slavery. But we have the power to oppose a barrier to an evil which was bad enough at the beginning, and has been growing worse and worse ever since.

On, and from their own promised land defy their old oppressors.

Now, it strikes us that this would be a mighty way of resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting. It would bring about such an exodus as the world has not seen since Pharaoh tried the folly of 'resisting' the de

worse and worse ever since.

The South is running a muck, and would strike down law and constitution with as blind a recklessness as a Malay with his opium and kriss lays about him in a crowd. What does the South want—if the south want was a south. Shall we be forever humburged by the stale crowd or provide the south want want want was a south. Shall we be forever humburged by the stale crowd or provide the south want was a south. Shall we be forever humburged by the stale crowd or provide the south want was a south. Shall we be forever humburged by the stale crowd or provide the south want was a south was a south want was a south was a south want was a south want was a south want was a south want was a south was a south want was a south slink away from a manly avowal and defence of the There is no fact more certain in modern history, an the increasing disapprobation of slavery.—

their coward presence. Infamous forever be all traitors to liberty!

MR. CLAY AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Nov. 30, 5, P. M.

Mr. Clay's reception yesterday was most enthusias tic. As soon as his arrival at the depot was known, a salute of one hundred guns was fired. The popuopen carriage to Barnum's Hotel, where an immense throng had assembled, of all ages, sizes, and sex. Soor er arriving, he appeared at the window of the sturned his thanks for the cordial, friendly

the following effect. He was peculiarly happy and Whether the South will go into a mad crusade to stop the irresistible march of events, is a matter for her own discretion. The Congress of the United States have a duty to perform, which will lead them the other way. There must be no compromise with slavery, nor hesitation in asserting the rights of the federal governments. Slavery has quite enough of our republican territory already; the rest is due to freedom, now and forever.

South Carolina, as usual, is thrusting herself forward as the leader in the great fool's errand in the following effect. He was peculiarly happy and impressive, speaking in a clear, full voice, and with much animation. I give the speech, in substance, from memory: 'During a brief sojourn in Philadelphia, nor my way to Washington, I received a very kind letter from a number of my personal and political friends in Baltimore, requesting of me an opportunity of interchanging civilities, and renewing old acquintanceships, upon the occasion of my passing through their beautiful city. To these friends I return my hearty thanks for their kindness and the affectionate regard which they have ever shown me ward as the leader in the great fool's errand in search of the perpetuation of slavery. The Governor of that State has recently sent a message to the Legislature, stuffed with the customary rigmarole about the 'aggressions of the North,' &c., and seasoned with gunpowder paragraphs in the following style:—

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you, that South Carolina must hereafter exist as a military of a republican or monarch.

this also is another consideration m

born in Maryland.

You have been pleased, gentlemen, to allude to in that connexion which can never be realized. I feel, it is true, the same devotion to the public in-terests, but I feel also the hand of time weighing heavily upon me. Solemn and grave questions will arise during the approaching session of Congress—questions which have already deeply agitated the

You all know that out of the late acquisition of bing abroad for it, when they attempt to stir in the siness they talk about. There is to be 'no peace has arisen a question which has caused much excited has arisen a question which has caused much excited allude to the question of slavery. for the slaveholder, forsoon, the the Chion is discussion—I allude to the question of slavery. In solved. The Governor of South Carolina omits to ask a question which will come upon the slaveholder with startling emphasis in the 'emergency' he contemplates—How much peace will there be for gress prohibiting slavery, the institution will take gress prohibiting slavery, the institution will take root in those territories; the other contends against the constitutionality of such an act, as depriving them of the right of moving their slaves thither. In my opinion, both are practically wrong, inasmuch as the question evidently settles itself. Slavery can never exist in those territories. The climate, the soil, the industrial pursuits of the people, all forbid it.

There is one point, however, on which I feel at iberty to express myself fully: I allude to the union of the States. This question is, in my view, paramount to all others. There is none of su portance to be considered in connexion with it. der all circumstances, and in every event, I shall lader all circumstances, and in every event, I shall her for its perpetuity. Let the storm come from what quarter it may, I shall be prepared to meet it, and stand by our glorious confederacy. I look upon the dissolution of the Union as being productive of every possible evil that could befall us as a nation. Our country would need no historian. The history of Greece would be her history. Entangling foreign alliances, internal commotions of every character, would speedily follow. Some daring military chieftain would arise, and play the part of a Philip or an Alexander. We should be involved in wars, wars, wars! Wars, most bloody and devastating, would be uch a time may never arrive, and my untiring efforts

shall be directed against it.

Gentlemen, I have already said more than I inended. [Cries of go on! go on!] I hope you will receive these remarks as coming from my heart; and receive these remarks as coming from my heart; and in conclusion, I thank you for your warm reception and kind attentions.' Mr. Clay was listened to throughout with pr

attention, and his remarks frequently elicited enthusiastic applause.—National Intelligencer. DISUNION.-Rumors are plentiful from Washing ton, that seven or more of the Southern States will with raw from the Union, if Congress shall sanction the exclusion of slavery from California. Southern men have blustered as men have blustered so much, in Congress and out that Northern men will statu arm, refuse to acate one jot of their abhorrence of slavery, and tell the Southern madcaps who think more of slavery than they do of the confederation, to secede as soon as they please. The Northern and Western States can take care of themselves at home, and command respect and con-sideration abroad. The slave States can do neither without the powerful arm of Northern support,-

From the Boston Pilot. MORE VELPING AT PATHER MATHEW One Lumpkin, of Georgia, has been shaking hi lumpish head and wagging his foolish tongue agains Father Mathew—just like other ill-behaved fanatic

our readers are aware that a few fanatical Nor Our readers are aware that a few fanatical Northerns have been snapping at the heels of the peaceful missionary, because he refused to join their furious partisan array against the South. A rational being would suppose that such a course on his partsuch a desire to have a conscience void of offence towards every portion of this people—particularly the Southern—would not have left it in the power of any Southern man to insult him—even by a thought. And yet, Father Mathew has been again insulted—and by a citizen of the South too; and more extraordinary a citizen of the South, too; and more extraordinary still, on that very question of slavery. Lumpkin was the insulter in this case—a judge—Judge Lumpkin!

A Lumpkin, an upright judge a learned judge! And the cause of the quarrel put upon the Temperance Missionary was, that his signature was affixed to an anti-slavery declaration got up in Ireland in 1842! The wolf in the fable, wishing to pick a quarrel with the lamb, asks the latter why he insulted him two years are 'Alas' says the other. quarrel with the lamb, asks the latter why he insulted him two years ago. 'Alas,' says the other, 'I was not born at that time.' 'It was your father, then'—says Vulpone—'it is all one.' Wolf Lumpkin says to Father Mathew: 'Did you insult me—a slaveholder—in Massachusetts?' 'No,' replies the other; 'on the contrary, I pointedly avoided insulting you or any one else.' 'But,' says wolf, 'did you sign an anti-slavery paper seven years ago, in Ireland? Ha! 'tis all one, if you did; you must take the consequences!'

the consequences?

The facts of the case are these. Lumpkin wrote to Father Mathew, inviting him to Georgia. The facts of the case are these. Lumpkin wrote to Father Mathew, inviting him to Georgia. The Father thanked him, and said he would have the pleasure of going to Georgia. Lumpkin then happened to see this anti-slavery document we have already alluded to, and wrote again to Father Mathew, asking him to disclaim the whole document. To this said the father Mathew, asking him to disclaim the whole document. To this said the father Mathew asking him to disclaim the whole document. To this said the present winter, appeal to all who assume to themselves the name of Abolitonists to arouse themselves, at once, to the work of making this the largest and most influential ANTI-SLAVE-RY CONVENTION that has ever been held in this State. The warning cry of the work of making this state and most influential ANTI-SLAVE-RY CONVENTION that has ever been held in this State. The warning cry of the work of making this state and most influential ANTI-SLAVE-RY CONVENTION that has ever been held in this State. The warning cry of the work of making the present winter, appeal to all the present winter, and the present winter, appeal to all the present winter, appe request Father Mathew returned a quiet answer— which he marked, 'private.' Lumpkin, like a bull— and their abettors was never more needed than at this which he marked, 'private.' Lumpkin, like a buildog, wishing to pin down the missionary, wrote another letter, which must have been a piece of gross absurdity, for Father Mathew did not reply. Lumpkin then wrote a grand letter, withdrawing the invitation to Georgia! Oh, Judge, Judge, thy ancestor was surely the 'Tony Lumpkin' whom the historian, Oliver Goldemith has recorded in his pages!

Oliver Goldsmith, has recorded in his pages!

Just look at the tyranny of this stupid imbecile He will tolerate no one who does not believe on abstract—not practical—matters, with him. He insults the spirit and character of these States where the spect of this yast fraternal community. Do the Lump-kins make barriers and protests against Atheists and Jews? Not they; they shake hands with them, of course; as indeed they ought to do—on national ground. But see how they act towards the Cathelic Temperague Missionneut. When the communications, for I own to a sensitive desire that my clied. Temperague Missionneut. to one of the sublimest, (though one of the most contradictory,) clauses in our Declaration of Independence. He assented to the formula that 'all men are created free and equal.' Now, that truth we hold to be as grand as the Heavens stretching above our heads; and it will fade away like a scroll and persish when they do. Fiver wears assented to the most contradictory, or of an emitter, close of your law citizens whose good opinion I am anxious to enjoy, may know the history of 'the man,'—what his career in the land of his birth was,—and how far he is likely to 'live at ease' in the midst of democratic institutions. ish, when they do. Every man assents to it; though every man of sense knows that it may be damaged and disgraced by fools and crazy zealots—just as we see the religion of God himself disfigured by fanati-

back, but on a bench! The beautiful of the second of a man. I never see the Standard. Should this meet the eye of friends are not Georgia; except in the sense in which the 'three tailors of Tooley street' were the people of England, once upon a time. Georgia, the intelligent and the chivalrous, will not take this canting and most immulant. I was a limit of the sense in which is the third that the chivalrous is the sense in which is the third that the control of the sense in which is the sense in which is the sense in the sense in which is the sense in the sense in which is the sense in the sense in the sense in the sense in which is the sense in t this intolerant man, whose nature suits some over-bearing monarchy, and who, instead of living in this democracy, should be sent to Austria, to consort with the moment Haynau hears that Lumpkin has inter-

Father Mathew could be exceeded in zealotr folly, but they are outdone by the stupid and com-

The Pilot is rather unwise to come down with such a shower of contemptuous epithets upon Judge could point to America—pure, free, consistent, calm, Lumpkin, as it is pretty certain, that if he had seen peaceful, sublime—the unblemished model of a selfan account of the interview we had with Father Mathew in Boston, before he had written his letter, he peoples of the earth of the rights of God's children, would not have recalled the invitation.

The Anti-Slavery Standard concludes sor

criticisms on Judge Lumpkin's letter as follows :-What Judge Lumpkin said to Father Mathew must be in a 'concatenation accordingly,' but in on our part, and for latitude of expression on his. He had surprised us once in Boston—we should have been glad that he should do the same thing in Georbecause the system of slavery was nowhere denounced in the sacred Scriptures, could not easily convince slavery opinion, though he might decline to assent to every proposition that a Georgia slave-driver was pleased to lay down for him; for the same reason, world. we may add, he could hardly surprise us, let him say what he would. As he endeavored to please the slaveholders by the way in which he treated the abolitionists—having profited by this experience—he may, perhaps, aim at pleasing the abolitionists by his treatment of the slaveholders. At any rate, his revreatment of the stavenoiders. At any rate, his reverence is doubtless aware that, in expressing his Scriptural notions on the question of slavery, and his regret at the 'odium' he sustained for signing the Irish Address, he went a step further than prudence could warrant, and presumed too much upon the good opinion of his friends, and his world-wide reputation. We have had no doubt that he would attempt to remedy this mistake, but we want to see Father Mathew's own statement of his position, me in this city, (when rather than any Judge Lumpkin's version the

Siave trade and Slavery exist in the capital of the nation, and men, women, and children are bought, sold, whipped, scourged and imprisoned, it hardly becomes the supporters of such a system to complain of the barbarity of Austria. The men who have toiled amid obloquy and reproach for years to free the country from the guilt and shame of Slavery may now after their voices against the inhuman cruelties of will, to some extent, have described the character of the left of the state of the state of the left of the state of country from the guilt and shame of Slavery may now utter their voices against the inhuman cruelties of Haynau and his minions, but the apologists of American Slavery had better close their lips. It hardly becomes the men that dragged Wm. L. Garrison through the streets of Boston with a halter about his neck—who mobbed a few women assembled to pray for their sisters in bondage—who applauded the murder of Loveiov, the imprisonment of Torrey Fair. der of Lovejoy, the imprisonment of Torrey, Fairbanks, Burr, Work, Thompson and others—who for years have denounced the friends of the slave who have struggled on to save the country from the sin and shame of Slavery, to be troubled at the conduct of the European tyrants.—Boston Repub.

WILLIAW W. Baww. A cogenie with the letter from Mr. Brown to his old master occupies the men have relinquished the case and enjoyment which members of parliament are accustomed to seek at this season of the year, and have been incessantly travelling in the cause they have espoused, knowing well dation.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 14, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders!

MASS CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE. It has been determined that a Convention of the ABOLITIONISTS of the STATE OF NEW YORK shall be SYRACUSE,

on TUESDAY, the 15th of JANUARY, 1850 The present aspect of National affairs in regard to the question of Slavery; the present position of political parties in relation to those affairs; the present relation which Abolitionists, who have preserved their faith inviolate, hold to those parties; and the relation not only to the extension of Slavery into new Territo ries, but to its existence anywhere; who are determined not only to resist its establishment on the coast of the Pacific, or in the valleys of New Mexico, but are equally determined on its extirpation on the At-lantic coast and in the valley of the Mississippi.

The events of the past year; the events, probably which will signalize the present winter, appeal to all

moment, and has never been so heeded as it will be

worshipper of a stock, a stone, or the devil,—where the blasphemers of Christ, being quiet and orderly citizens—enjoy the equal tolerance and social respect of this west fraternal commenciar. Death of the progress of the great parliamentary reform move-

ground. But see how they act towards the Cath-olic Temperance Missionary! What blasphemy is he guilty of? Why, to make a long story short, he gave the sanction of his signature, once upon a time, to one of the sublimest (though one with a week of the 'fugitive,' or of his children, those of your fel-

I permit no duties, however arduous, no engage ments, however numerous, to prevent me from spelling through the columns of the Liberator. The 'Refsee the religion of God himself disfigured by fanaticism. Father Mathew felt this truth. But he also uge of Oppression '—the 'Selections'—the 'Reformatory'—himself a messenger of contention and violence, and increase the disgraceful frenzy of that discord which there the herips of one voicible people from North. turns the brains of our excitable people from North tite 'hath stomach for them all.' Then comes the But Lumpkin will have a man wear his intimate broad sheet of my struggling, my eloquent brother, persuasions on his shoulder like a scarf, or on his hat like a cockade—he insists that a man shall write his villages of New York—my check burns when I read creed on his phylacteries; he will slay the passengers in the gap if they do not propounce his Shibboleth! Oh, Lumpkin—well it is for thee that thou didst not live in Ireland in the time of Ollamb Fodhla, who used to flay unjust judges and cover the seats proud a soul has escaped from the prison-house of slaof their successors with their skins! Were there an very, to plead the cause of humanity, to vindicate the Ollamb Fodhla now, thy skin would not be on thy rights of his race, and to 'give the world assurance

gent and the chivalrous, will not take this canting and most impudent Lumpkin as its mouth-piece—telling those who passed that resolution, that they telling those who passed that resolution, that they have my heart's best gratitude for it, and that I WILL

O, how gladly would I spend and be spent-howould I glory in toil and suffering, if, with the friends dicted Georgia to the humble Temperance Missionary, because he assented, seven years ago, to one of the paragraphs of our Declaration of Independence, which says that all men should be free and equal, be will decomply the mill d cure so admirable a coadjutor in the work which he, the marshal, has on his hands just now!

We did not think Garrison's 'lunatic bans' against

Garrison! I cannot tell you how my heart bleeds.

Garrison! I cannot tell you how my heart bleeds when I think upon the glorious opportunity your placent absurdity of this Lumpkin. Well, what country has thrown away, of blessing and redeeming the world! O, what would I give, if, as I stand night after night before assembled thousands here, I governed nation - the true champion among the and the sanctified home of the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation.'

O, Americans! permit one, who, looking back upon '34 and '35, remembers nothing but the love and goodness of his friends, and his own strong and vehement desire to share the glory of ridding your land only half the tale. What did Father Mathew say to
Judge Lumpkin? That, we take it, is by far the most
of its shame and its curse, to implore you to make interesting point of the controversy. Whatever laste to put away your reproach. Believe me when Judge Lumpkin should say, we knew beforehand, I tell you, that millions in Europe wait, as for the morning, to see you dark cloud that now overhangs your land dispersed by the rising of the bright sun of freedom. O, haste to silence the taunts (now but too just) of tyrants in Russia, and Germany, and even in gia; though we declare that the man who could England, who, instead of being scathed by the brightexcuse himself from the celebration of the Anniversary of Slave-emancipation by his own Government, and your example will be perfect. Be just, and your us that he was worthy of respect for consistent anti-

> Farewell, dear fellow-laborer! Care not for the falterings of Father Mathew or any other lover of expediency. 'It moves still.'

> > GEO. THOMPSON.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. EDINBURGH, Nov. 20, 1849.

The Liberator of the 2d inst. has to-day reached me in this city, (where you have many most staunch

and affectionate friends,) and as I find you have not

nly inserted my long communication of the 8th of October, but have also solicited further favors, I is threatening to secede from the Union, unless the vast territories are given up to Slavery—when the Siave trade and Slavery exist in the capital of the to give you some additional particulars respecting

ling in the cause they have espoused, knowing well dation.

how much depends on promptitude, vigor and determination, in the pursuit of a great object in the fa mination, in the pursuit of a great object in the far of formidable opposition. Your own recollections the memorable campaign against the recreant En gelical Alliance will help you to form some idea geneal Alliance with which the work has the far been carried on. Every where, the reception far been earned on.
these reform missionaries has been such as to grain their most sanguine expectations, and to the country is fully ripe. The tho ing classes, - sick with hope deferred, have but their appearance as men whose characters described their entire confidence, and whose disinterested labor promise a large measure of success. Not a single nce has occurred of the utterance of an untrie or disputations word; on the contrary, there has be the most cordial and carnest co-operation. The ne dle classes (save those who still hang on the skirt) the wretched Whig faction) have come nobly out as identified themselves with the cause of the people In high quarters, those who at first affected to scon are now filled with apprehension and rage, and los upon the men who are enlisting, organizing, and lea ing the people, as the heralds of their speedy down fall. In every place, the evidences have be nished of the desire of those in power to crush, possible, the spirit of inquiry, and the rising hope political reformation. The desire and the efforts ha alike been vain-worse than vain, for their arts have been detected, their plots circumvented, their wes tools put to shame in the midst of their compec

The triumph here has been a signal one. This cin is one of the strongholds of Whig influence and on ruption. Here the Government, through the enon mous patronage they have it in their power to distr bute, and the host of officials that wait upon the beck, can command considerable support. Yet, here, a requisition was presented to the Lord Provest, sign ed by a large majority of the municipal council, and five hundred of the most estimable and influentia citizens, calling upon his Lordship to convene and preside over a great meeting to receive Sir Joshua Walmsley, George Thompson, Mr. Hume, and Lord Dudley Stuart, in the cause of representative refor The meeting was held last evening, and was deel red even by those most opposed to its objects, to be on of the most extraordinary ever assembled in the city The admission was by tickets, and the tickets were every one purchased; yet the spacious Music Hall (one of the largest in the kingdom) was crowded to suffocation. The Right Honorable the Lord Provost was in the chair-a zealous free kirk man, and still smar ing under George Thompson's repeated castigation of his party on the 'send back the money' question -opposed, moreover, to the views of the Nati ociation, and driven to save himself with his master by declaring he had no sympathy with the cause to be advocated. This high functionary felt himself constrained to preside in his official capacity, and to give the sanction and dignity of his office to the meeting; and, what was worse, he had to endure, for more than an hour and a half, the terribly severe animadversion of his old antagonist, who without mercy persevered in commenting upon his Lordship's preliminary announcement- 'I have no sympathy with the Nations sociation.' It was indeed a humiliating position for the Chief Magistrate of the Whig city of Edinburgh, and an hour of triumph for the champions of reform. The proceedings will be fully detailed in the papers which will be sent you. Urgent private business, and a heavy domestic calamity, prevented Mr. Hume and Lord Dudley Stuart from being present.

The next meeting will be held in the city of Glasyow. There, also, the Whigs have been strenu in their exertions to prevent a meeting from being held; there, also, they have been completely foiled and though I will not anticipate events, I will ventur to predict a glorious gathering, and such a demonation as has not been witnessed for many a pa

These tidings will, I am confident, rejoice the heart of one 'whose country is the world; whose countrymen are all mankind.'

I have enjoyed communion with some of your old friends to-day. Their love for you burns brightly and strong; their hearts are with you; their blessing is upon you; their prayers ascend for your welfare.

Ever yours truly,

Postscript. Since the above was written, one of the most respectable of the city papers has published

the following notice of the meeting :-A meeting was held in the Music Ha on Monday evening, to receive the depu National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Asso ciation. It was, indeed, a magnificent demonstration. Whether we look to the numbers who flocked to the place of meeting as to a common centre,-its re sentative character, as composed of the middle and working classes,—or the intense earnestness which characterised the whole proceedings, we will vent to challenge for it a place which has had no equations of the characterised the characterised the whole proceedings, we will vent to challenge for it a place which has had no equations of the characteristic contents of th since the days of those gatherings which rung corn laws' funeral knell. Notwithstanding the mission was by ticket, for which a fee was charg when we reached the Music Hall at the hour pointed, we found the magnificent apartment crow to the door, while hundreds were retiring, unable sprinkling of females. The front seats of the plat-form were occupied by ministers and influential cit-izens,—and, if there was one circumstance more than another which at once excited our surprise and de-light, it was the perfect unanimity which marked the

Thompson, M. P., perform their parts. Indeed, not ing could be imagined more calm, earnest and state manlike than was the address of the honorable knight manike than was the address of the honorable kinglin-while argument, invective, illustration, detail, came forth from his colleague with a copiousness and pow-er of cloquence which carried away his audience, while for nearly an hour and a half he held them as under the spell of a necromancer. George Thomp-son is, in fact, an intellectual gladiator, whose equal on the platform is scarcely to be found; and, if we except his extraordinary display in College street, at the great anti-corn law meeting, his address on Monday evening was equal to any effort he ever

I may mention, in connection with the Reform movement, that on the 15th, Messrs. Cobden, Bright and Thompson attended a conference at Birmingham, of men from all parts of England, called together to consider the best means of promoting the establishment of freehold land societies, for enabling the working classes, by becoming small freeholders, to obtain the county franchise, and so successfully oppose the influence of the landed aristocracy, and their political slaves, the tenants-at-will farmers. A public meeting of 6000 persons was held in the Town Hall, at which the gentlemen I have named made power ful and effective speeches. More of this land scheme hereafter. The feudal lords look upon it with trembling apprehension and deadly hostility.

GEORGE THOMPSON. It will be seen by the letter of this indefatigable champion of freedom, that though he is at present most deeply engaged in a grand reformatory movement at home, he does not, for one moment, lose sight of the anti-slavery cause in this country, but keeps himself minutely acquainted with all our movements; and he still cherishes the glad expectation of visiting the United States in the cours of next year. Should he come, a most enthusiastic

WILLIAM W. BROWN. A cogent and well-written letter from Mr. Brown to his old master occupies the

higher motives of The subject to namely, Chattel nstitution of slav by the good and garded as an offe to the best inter tendency and ge ders inscoure, hi no man can bine bor, without inc around his own around his own by the slavehol-been degrading they have becor-ing education fi-have kept their norance. The to follow in the all ages, are to b Slave States of degree of ignor ted by the Am their slaves are any other heath constant action slave contamina master contamir tem are evident For example, th courtesy to thos They are noted instrument per Slaveholding p free States to b in getting board fact that they ha among the child ir the free State often taken the malignant as is the colored peo have the compa children, than distinguished s These are th which sets at d of man. Belie

WHOL

VILLIAM W.

To CAPT. ENOCH

the most remote with you, either seems to be an a der of the day, I you. Since we have not become the control of the control o

dvances in civil

rights have been

rights have been blessings secured amelioration of seems to be the Christendom is un heaving and addiscussing the right the semi-civ of the clearer light

Sip,-When I

to hurt the feel you are associa Connected as by the blood th could I would disgusting inst God, demands so long as life employ them, limbs of the la Sir, you are and of nature, life, liberty, a have no right slaves have th and intellectua

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what they ha land of the millions in E and religious ed States for gaged in spre lions, are not oppressed in Republicans, in Austria me of the hume en of Ameri chill, but to In behalf o chains from is a duty tha the world. treat the wiv own compan ask you, ther as you won treated. W

knee, and th you, and pla to the higher have sold fro your own par fal that you who now at with others, tionate sister to the slave tation, when America, I abolition of times more people, and republic mo man freedor other faults fection for I

enslaved mi chished me, a chattel: driven from land, I am Sir, you done my di

To CAPT. ENOCH PRICE, of St. Louis Mo. :

advances in civilization. The principles of hum

Christianty, discussing the rights of man. Not only the civilized,

but the semi-civilized are acting under the guidance

but the seminated and an arrang under the guidance of the clearer light of the nineteenth century, and the

The subject to which I wish to call your attention

is one with which you are intimately connected,

annely, Chattel Slavery in the United States. The

by the good as an offence in the sight of God, and opposed

to the best interests of man. Whatever in its proper

to the best microse of annual virial to the best microse of tendency and general effect destroys, abridges, or ren-

lers in secure, human welfare, is opposed to the spirit

ders invocate, and genius of Christianity. There is a proverb, that

no man can bind a chain upon the limb of his neigh-

no man can one the fate fastening the other end

bor, without merhadis. This has been signally verified

by the slaveholders of America. While they have

by the sinventure the colored man, by enslaving him,

they have become degraded themselves; in withhold-

they have occome any mental of their slaves, they ing education from the minds of their slaves, they

are kept their own children in comparative ig-

all ages, are to be seen in their worst forms in the

all ages, are to be accept the state of America. This is attributable to the

degree of ignorance which is deemed necessary to

keep the enslaved in their chains. It is a fact admit-

ted by the American slaveholders themselves, that

their slaves are in a worse state of heathenism than

any other heathen in the civilized world. There is a

onstant action and reaction—the immoralities of the

slave contaminate the master, the immoralities of the

master contaminate the slave. The effects of the sys-

em are evident in the demeanor of the slaveholders.

instrument peculiar to the 'peculiar institution.'

in getting boarding places for them, from the mere

often taken their children out of school on the intro-

duction of the children of slaveholders. As deep and

malignant as is the prejudice in the free States against

the colored people, there are those who would rather

have the companionship of colored youths for their

children, than the society of the sons of the most istinguished slaveholders in the South.

These are the legitimate results of an institution,

which sets at defiance the laws of God and the reason

of man. Believe me, sir, it is from no wish of mine

you are associated, that I give publicity to these facts.

disgusting institution, and everything connected with

God, demands that I should use my pen and tongue

employ them, or until the last chain shall fall from the limbs of the last slave in America and the world.

Sir, you are a slaveholder, and by the laws of God

and of nature, your slaves, like yourself, are entitled to

life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' and you

have no right whatever to deprive them of these in-

estimable blessings which you claim for yourself. Your

slaves have the same right to develope their moral

and intellectual faculties that you have; but you are

keeping them in a state of ignorance and degradation;

and if a single ray of light breaks forth, and penetrates

to their souls, it is in despite of your efforts to keep

You profess to be a Christian, and yet you are one

of those who have done more to bring contempt upon

Christianity in the United States, by connecting that

religion with slavery, than all other causes combined.

Were it not for slavery, the United States would be

what they have long professed to be, but are not, the

millions in Europe, who are struggling for political

and religious liberty, have looked in vain to the Uni-

ed States for sympathy. The Americans, busily en-

gaged in spreading slavery over new territory, and

thereby forging chains for the limbs of unborn mil-

lions, are not in the position to sympathise with the

oppressed in other countries. America has her Red

Republicans, as well as her black slaves; their hands

are crimsoned with the blood of their victims. If the

alrocities recently practised upon defenceless women

in Austria make the blood run cold through the veins

of the humane and good throughout the civilized

world, the acts committed daily upon the slave wom-

en of America should not only cause the blood to

In behalf of your slaves, I ask you, in the name of

the God whom you profess to worship, to take the

chains from their limbs, and to let them go free. It

is a duty that you owe to God, to the slave, and to

own companion dealt with. You are a father :-- I

ask you, therefore, to treat the children of your slaves

as you would have your own legitimate offspring

treated. When you take your own child upon your

knee, and thank God that no one can snatch it from

you, and place it upon the auction block, and sell it

to the highest bidder, think of the children that you

have sold from their parents. When you look upon

your own parents, sisters and brothers, and feel thank-

who now addresses you, and remember how you,

with others, tore from him a beloved mother, an affec-

tionate sister, and three dear brothers, and sold them

to the slave trader, to be carried to the far South,

there to be worked upon a cotton, sugar or rice plan-

galling chains of slavery. By your professed love of

abolition of an institution which has done a thousand

times more to blacken the character of the American

people, and to render the name of their boasted free ;

spublic more odious to the ears of the friends of hu-

man freedom throughout the world, than all their

other faults combined. I will not yield to you in af-

feetion for America, but I hate her institution of sla-

very. I love her, because I am identified with her

enslaved millions by every tie that should bind man

t) his fellow-man. The United States has disfran-

chished me, and declared that I am not a citizen, but

a chattel: her Constitution dooms me to be your slave. But while I feel grieved that I am alienated and

driven from my own country, I rejoice that, in this land, I am regarded as a man. I am in England, what

I can never be in America, while slavery exists there.

to you in so plain a manner; but in this I have only

Sir, you may not be pleased with me for speaking

tation, where, if still living, they are now wearing the

chill, but to stop its circulation.

'land of the free, and the home of the brave.' The

their minds obscured in mental darkness.

so long as life and health are vouchoafed to me to

But the du'v I owe to the slave, to truth, and to

ance. The immoralities which have been found norance to follow in the train of slavery in all countries and

itulion of slavery has been branded as infamous by the good and wise throughout the world. It is re-

higher motives of the present day.

NO. 50 de, vigor and deter. at object in the fee the recreant Evan o form some idea of e, the reception of n such as to gratify and to convince

question for which cusands of the work-erred, —have bailed characters deserve disinterested labors. Not a single in-ice of an untriendly rary, there has been ang on the skirts of come nobly out and ause of the people. st affected to se and rage, and los power to crush, if the rising hope of and the efforts have for their arts have

es have been fu vented, their wea and their pliant of their compeen nal one. This influence and or through the enoreir power to distrit wait upon their apport. Yet, her nicipal council, and le and influen p to convene and Hume, and Lord and was decl red. objects, to be on d the tickets were acious Music Ha vas crowded to sufe Lord Provost wa in, and still smarteated castigation e money' question of the National As f with his master with the cause to be felt himself conpacity, and to give e to the meeting; ure, for more that ere animadversion mercy persevered s preliminary an-

with the National liating position for city of Edinburgh, mpions of reform vate business, and ed Mr. Hume and the city of Glas e been strenuous eting from bein completely foile nts, I will ventur d such a lemon for many a par

, rejoice the heart id; whose cou some of your old u burns brightly ou; their blessing or your welfar

CNOW WHO. written, one of ers has published Hall, Edinburgh, deputies from the all Reform Assont demonstration. he flocked to the interpretable middle and arnestness which, we will venture is had no equal which rung the tanding the adfect was charged, at the hour apartment crowded tiring, unable to enhird the middle s, with a small ats of the plating to the plating to the plating current earlier to the middle s, with a small arts of the plating the plating the middle should be a supposed to the plating the middle should be a supposed to the plating the middle should be a supposed and dehich marked the supposed to the plating the supposed to t

ey and Mr. Geo. Indeed, noth-mest and states-morable knight; on, detail, came usness and pow-Indeed, noth

y his audience, he held them as George Thomp-

or, whose equal und; and, if we college street, at his address on effort he ever ith the Reform Cobden, Bright at Birmingham, lled together to ting the estabor enabling the freeholders, to successfully operacy, and their mers. A public the Town Hall, d made power his land scheme on it with tremity.

n by the letter of m, that though es not, for one y cause in this acquainted with erishes the glad tes in the course ost enthusiastic

nd well-written ter occupies the thus write and rs of his degra-

I am, Sir, with all due respect, WM. WELLS BROWN. London, Nov. 23d, 1849.

one my duty. See that you do yours !

Siz. - When I left you fifteen years ago, I had not the most remote idea that I should ever correspond the most remark publicly or privately. But as this seems to be an age of progression, and reform the orthat those who sympathize with us on this point will lowing resolutions:exert themselves to give it a wide circulation, and to seems to be an age or progression, and reform the order of the may, the world has made rapid lavery cause has never adopted nor endorsed the rightfulness of such a measure, and numbers among its friends many who would doubt its utility, it will advances in the same extent discussed, and their nights have been to some extent discussed, and their ghts have been a great portion of mankind. The still, in future years, be thought an honor due to the ration of the condition of the human family ancioration of the present age. All Anti-Slavery Agitation that it has given, incidental-Christendom is unsettled, and its ocean of mind is ly, so much assistance to various other reforms, among the rest, to the elevation of woman. Christendom is allocated and advancing towards the high mark of

If any should object that there is a seeming incon heaving and Almost all the nations of the earth are sistency in our asking that the ballot be granted to the same principles which Jesus preached as the founwomen, at the very time that we refuse to use it our- dation of his religion; that its objects and aims are selves, let it be remembered that we are not asking the same as those of his religion; that the means and the right to refuse to vote.. If we were not ourselves that they who revile and reject it do at the same time entitled to the ballot, we would petition for it, not as revile and reject Christ, and would have been among meaning to use it under such a Constitution as ours, his persecutors and murderers, had they lived in the but because, like liberty to the slave, so the right of days when the chief priests and sectarists excited the suffrage is to the people both a right and a benefit. It people to that wicked and bloody deed. is no virtue in one who cannot vote, to abstain from it. One of the first elements that non-voting exerts and W. L. Garrison. The close attention of the audiis in the voluntary relinquishment of a valued and acknowledged right. Besides, women are held responsible to the laws; they have, therefore, a self-evident right to a voice in the making of them; and this being so, it is not for us to decide for them wheththis being so, it is not for us to decide for them whether we shall exercise that right or not. Let it be granted them, and then we shall hope to persuade some to do their duty on this point. With regard to the rest, we have no responsibility, and we are not willing to rest under the guilt of refusing to one half of our community a right clearly theirs, merely because see think they will misuse it. To their own master they stand or fall. What would we say to an explant temperance man, if he petitioned for a law to on the slavery question by various crics, whistlings, ardent temperance man, if he petitioned for a law to on the slavery question by various crics, whistlings, make it an indictable offence for a man to drink? Should we not say his zeal outran his discretion? Precisely similar is the case of woman kept back by at Hyannis, before the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, law from the ballot-box. The tectotaller removes all and others. The audience was crowded, as on the extraordinary temptations—urges all reasonable arguments—punishes all selfish panders to appetite, and having done so, stops, recollecting that it is for each ries of anti-slavery meetings had been held by Samuone after this to deside whether and how he will ex- el May, Jr., and Lucy Stone, agents of the Mass ercise his self-evident right of drinking or abstaining ercise his self-evident right of drinking or abstaining. Any other course would be odious tyranny, and it Brewster, Orleans and Harwich,—eight meetings in

For example, they are proverbial for their want of courtesy to those who differ from them in opinion. They are noted for their use of the 'bowie-knife,' an the responsibility of their position, and hope to guide this important question prevails in many places in them aright; but are neither so conceited in our own Barnstable County. Let it be deepened and strength-Saveholding parents sending their children to the opinions, nor so blind to the rights of others, as to wish ened, till her hardy sons, who fear not the strength free States to be educated, frequently find a difficulty to deprive either sex of their rights for fear they of ocean and of storm, shall no longer be found should exercise them wrongfully. Such a course act that they have been found to spread their vices would justify Catholic in disfranchising Protestant. among the children with whom they have associated and vice versa, and so of other sects and classes. ir the free States, to such an extent that parents have

It is intended that these petitions should be signed by Voters in one column to the left, and by Non-Vo- other is capable of testifying so frequently and effective ters (women and others) in the column to the right. ly as this against the abominations of the slave sys-Those who circulate will, if possible, attend to this, tem. and return them to Miss Stone, 21 Cornhill, by the 10th of February next. W. P.

luded to by our esteemed friend 'W. P.,' which we from town to town. More devoted and effective hope will find many to circulate and more to sign it. workers in the anti-slavery cause we no where know The denial of the elective franchise to women in this of, than some of the men and women of Cape Cod. to hurt the feelings of yourself, or those with whom Commonwealth, on account of their sex, is an act of The blessings of many who are now ready to perish folly, injustice, usurpation and tyranny, which ought will be upon them for their labors of disinterested onnected as I am with the slaveholders of America no longer to be persisted in .- ED. LIB. by the blood that courses through my own veins, if I could I would throw the mantle of charity over the

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: The undersigned, inhabitants of respectfully request that, since the women of the State

spectfully request that, since the women of the state are made to pay taxes, and are held amenable to its criminal laws, they may be allowed a voice in the imposition and use of the first, and in the enactment of the second; and hence that they be permitted to by those who claim to be, for themselves and their vote, and to be eligible to office.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN BARNSTABLE COUN-

On Saturday, Dec. 8, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., the proposed Anti-Slavery Convention for the Cape as- son to expect any opposition, should you or your felsembled at Hyannis, in the old Universalist meeting- low laborers have occasion to visit this village again. house. Sylvanus Jagger of Centreville was elected The Universalist Sabbath School children, in connec-President, and Catharine Doane of Hyannis, Section with their leaders and teachers, on an excursion

The morning session was mainly occupied in con- one of their banners in the procession this beautiful sideration of the proposal to form a County Anti-Sla- inscription, 'A Band of Christians.' I now feel very Society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts A. S. pretty confident, as they have adopted this motto, that Society. In this discussion, Messrs. Robbins of Har- they will not prove recreant as to their duty. You wich, Hinckley of Hyannis, Moody of Harwich, the will perceive, now, that you will be in full fellowship President, Bearse of Centreville, Sanderson of New- with this 'band of Christians,' in particular, in plead-Bedford, May of Boston, and Nancy Lovell of Barn- ing for the bondman and for suffering humanity; for stable, Lucy Stone, and others, took part. The views this will be one of their most pleasing duties. You expressed were highly favorable to the project, and a will, no doubt, be somewhat surprised in receiving Committee was raised to consider the subject still far- this, as I was in seeing the banner floating so gently ther, and report a Constitution and List of Officers at in the breeze, with such a declaration upon it. a special meeting in the evening.

At 2 o'clock, the Convention again came together, the house being well filled, and was addressed by Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison of Boston, in an eloquent and very effective manner-the latter having first submitted the following resolution for the acceptance of the meeting :-

in the formation of the American Constitution, perverted the judgment, impaired the vision, and destroybeen a source of continual disquietude, irritation, and amount of valuable information respecting the fordangerous collision-which has proved a national dis- eign slave trade-Coolie immigration into the West grace, calamity and curse-which requires for its se- India Colonies-African Emigration-Colonial Lecurity and defence Northern arms and Northern capthe world. You are a husband:—I ask you then to treat the wives of your slaves as you would have your ges innumerable, even to the imprisonment and sale the Emancipated Colonies—British India—Slavery in as slaves of Northern citizens visiting the South, the United States, Portugal, Spain, Holland, Brazil, guilty of no crime-which is full of uncleanness, cru- Turkey, Persia, and its abolition by France and Denelty, robbery and murder, on a most fearful scaleand which, defying and exalting itself above all that is called God, is threatening the utter downfall of the nation through actual and impending judgments-is an institution to be abhorred, denounced, resisted and Cambridge street, is a sufficient inducement for the destroyed without delay, in the aggregate and in its friends of an industrious, enterprising man, (but redetails, be the cost, the shock, the consequences what cently a chattel in Kentucky,) to award him the hand fal that you are kept in safety together, think of him they may.

At the special session, the Committee, appointed for that purpose, reported a draft of a Constitution their eyes to the fact that colored men deal in new as for the Barnstable County Anti-Slavery Society.' It well as second-hand clothing. This class of Boston was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year elected. merchants have in most instances been conducting bu Their names will doubtless be given in a future pa- siness upon the excelsior principle, and flatter them

America, I conjure you to use your influence for the at 6 1-2 o'clock, and the meeting-house was literally zens of this great metropolis, but those from the countries abeliance of the state of the sta crowded full; every seat, and well-nigh every spot try, should remember him when about to replenish where a man could stand, was occupied. The resolution, offered by Mr. Garrison in the afternoon, ex- keep on sale every article of clothing, made from the hibiting in a comprehensive form the sinfulness, the best materials, and furnished at prices warranted to odiousness, and the daring usurpations of Slavery, suit.
was read again; and the Convention was addressed Ag by Samuel May, Jr., Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips and W. L. Garrison.

At the close of the Convention, an adjournment was had to South Dennis, where it had been arranged was had to South Dennis, where it had been arranged to hold the Convention on Sunday. This was rendered necessary by the refusal of the proprietors to allow the use of the house in Hyannis during the day It is richly deserving the most liberal patronage. time on Sunday, though it was not to be used for any other purpose. It was, of course, a serious inconvenience to be compelled to remove the meeting from one town to another, a distance of seven miles, but Anti-Slavery has met and overcome far worse obstacles

4. 1849. pp. 32. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office. such a needless slight than to inflict it upon others.

On Sunday, Dec. 9, the Convention re-assembled in the Un'versalist meeting-house in South Dennis; immediately, as we are in pressing need of it.

Decessed.—Joseph Balch, Esq., for nearly thirty years President of the Merchant's Insurance Office in Boston, died Monday afternoon at his residence in Roxbury, after a severe illness, at the age of 64 years.

WILLIAM W. BROWN TO HIS MASTER. PETITIONS POR EXTENDING THE RIGHT of course composed of a different audience, to a co OF VOTING TO WOMEN.

Many friends will have received, ere this, the form of a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for extending to women the right of voting. It is hoped ture; after which, Mr. Garrison offered the two fol-

Resolved, That to be truly members of Christ's get as many signatures as possible. Though the Anti-Church, we must cease to he members of churche which are in league with the slaveholder, which apologize for his crimes, and countenance him in them, and which reserve all their maledictions and wrath for those who advocate a practical obedience to the command, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men

should do to you, do ye even so to them.'
Resolved, That the anti-slavery cause is the Christianity of this age and country; that it is based upor women to vote, but only asking that they shall have the spirit by which it is opposed are the same; and

The Convention was addressed by Wendell Phillip

Wendelt Phillips gave a lecture, the same evening

previous evening.

During the week preceding the Convention, a se would be no excuse that the teetotaller honestly all,—with highly encouraging success, except in one thought all men ought to be like him, and abstain. So of voting; we will lay before men and women been circulated. A deep and extensive interest in meanly subservient to the tyrannical ends of the slaveholders. No county in New England has so much connection with the leading cities and seaports of the cotton-raising, slaveholding South as this; and no

The abolitionists of Cape Cod are given to hospitality. Their homes were made the homes of the anti-slavery agents during their stay in the county, The following is the form of the petition al- and they freely helped them forward in their progres

A few weeks since, we received the following letter from Hyannis, the publication of which, at thi time, is specially pertinent, in view of the fact that no anti-slavery meeting could be held in that place on Sunday last, during the day, in consequence of the children 'A BAND OF CARRETTANG' :-

FRIEND GARRISON:

An occurrence happened quite recently in this village, which I am happy to communicate to you; so that, as a matter of course, you will have no reathrough this village a short time since, placed upon

Yours in the cause of progress, JOHN BRAGG.

So easy is it to make a profession of Christian ity, and then in the most disgraceful manner to disregard its requirements !

We have received the Tenth Annual Report Resolved, That the 'institution,' (so called,) which, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, presented to the General Meeting in May, 1849, with ar Appendix, List of Contributions, &c.; the whole ed the moral integrity of this nation-which has since making a pamphlet of 184 pages, containing a large gislation-Proceedings of Government in relation to British subjects holding slaves in foreign countriesmark -&c. &c.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

A visit to the clothing store of Lewis Hayden, 107 of patronage.

There are many persons who have not yet opene selves on their ability to please the mest fastidious, The evening session of the Convention commenced Our friend Hayden is desirous that not only the cititheir wardrobes, it being his constant ambition

Again we say, look in at 107 Cambridge street.

Don't forget that Williams's justly celebrate

In press, CHARLES SUNNER'S Argument on the

idea of a republican government, that conscience should be coerced into conformity by law, or that special rights and privileges s given to a particular religious belief;

3. Because the question of the holiness of days,—like that of public worship, the support of the clergy, the observance of ordinances,— should be left in its decision to individual conscience, and made to depend on its own merits, without the intervention of the State; and,

4. Because, as it has been found safe, politic and beneficial to allow the people to decide for themselves in all other religious matters, there is no reason to doubt that the same good results would follow the repeal of the Sabbatical laws.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, Nov. 24, arrived at her wharf on Sunday morning at half pasts in c'clock, via Halifax, where she ar-rived on Friday at 5, and left at 7 30 A M. She had rather a rough passage. She brought 58 passen-

The commercial news differs from that which came before, inasmuch as the buoyancy in the Cotton and Coffee markets had ceased. At Havre, on the 22d, prices were very languid. At Manchester, it was the opinion that Cotton must recede in value. Little or no business was done, and purchases were said to be rigidly restricted to passing wants.

The Europa made her passage hence to Liverpool in a little more than ten and a half days, arriving at an early hour on the 18th.

France continues perfectly quiet.

Weighs two pounds and an ounce.

**To Miss Kemble realized over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her readings, and Miss Cushman over \$6000 in Philadelphia by her acting.

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an early hour on the 18th.

France continues perfectly quiet.

The members of the Legislative Assembly seem to meet now every day for the purpose of coming to a series of disgraceful riots; there was another on the 21st, and it is reported that, in consequence, hostile messages have been exchanged between MM. Segurd'Aguesseau and Bertolen, and between MM. Brives and Berard. It is also said, that a similar message was sent by M. Pierre Bonaparte to M. Darrieu, editor of the Temps, and two other editors.

Two duels between members of the Assembly tock place on Thursday, but no injury was done.

place on Thursday, but no injury was done.

Pierre Bonaparte was to fight the Duke of Rovigo, editor of the Corsair, at four o'clock on the same

Minor, or at all events, from the frontier, as dangerous to the peace of both countries.

A private letter from the Dardanelles, of the 6th inst., announces that Sir William Parker anchored on that day in the Bay of Sari Siglur, below the inner eastle of the Dardanelles, with his flect. The French fleet, under the command of Admiral Duchesne, was at the islands of Omlae on the 7th inst.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter from Oran, 5th inst.:— Oran is in a state of the greatest consternation. 700 soldiers and 3700 civilians have died of the cholera, exclusive of the Jews and Moors. This amounts to about a sixth part of the population. All the shops are closed, business is continued, and an equal number of geese and chickens. Enough, if they marched along in single file, each lowell Gazette.

Surgical Operation.—We are informed that on the 19th ult., Dr. Kimball, of the Lowell Hospital, successfully performed an operation which, by the records of surgery, it appears has been attempted but four or five times. The operation consisted in tying the internal iliac artery.—Boston Transcript. Moors. This amounts to about the shops are closed, business is enpopulation. All the shops are closed, business is entirely suspended, fires are made and cannon discharged, and yesterday there was a grand procession. The cholera is frightful, whole families being swept off. In one house, the inhabitants, to the number of ten, all died in one night. The Arabs are also decimated by the disease.'

Mark of Respect.—The colored ladies of Buffalo, N. Y., lately presented Gerrit Smith with a silver pitcher, as a mark of their respect for the many instances in which he has aide a poor colored persons in that State, by munificent donations of land, &c.

The proposed clause of the Constitution forbidding free negroes from immigrating into the State, was finally rejected by the Convention by a vote of

31 to 8.

The remainder of Capt. Webb's unfortunate party had arrived at San Diego. A large number of passengers were at San Francisco, waiting for a passage to the United States. Brevet Capt. Warner and two of his party had been killed by Indians. Brigadier General Riley, the acting Governor of California, appointed Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE. Wendell Phillips drew ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE. Wendell Phillips drew the largest audience yet, on Sunday evening. The seats not being sufficient, the surplus audience took to the aisles. It is needless to say that Mr. Phillips argued the cause of disunion with great ability and eloquence. Few more polished or convincing orators ever graced the public stage, and rarely does one carry such persuasion as he, whatever may be the subject of his discourse.—Essex County Freeman.

Congress—House or Representatives.—Up to Monday night, 32 ballotings had been made for Speaker, but without effect. Mr. Winthrop's friends have adhered to him with unwavering fidelity. He success of the Bazaar must depend, we beg the antishore. Mr. Cobb has been dropped by the Democrats, and Mr. Potter of Ohio, has received about 80 votes the Southern men do not yet sunnorthing. The Southern men do not yet sunnorthing. —the Southern men do not yet support him. There is no propect of electing a Speaker at present.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1, P. M. MR. WINTHROP DECLINED!

The following is the result of the balloting yesterday:—Winthrop had 107 on the first ballot; on the second 101, and 100 on the third. Brown of Indiana, the Loc candidate, had on the first ballot 78, on the second 88, and on the third 109. Mr. Winthrop then declined, and the House adjourned. The Whigs had a caucus last night, the result of which is not known. The Sneakershin is yet very doubtful. The Speakership is yet very doubtful.

Supper Death. John Bromfield, Esq., one of our most respected citizens, died at his residence in this city on Sunday. On Saturday morning, after his return from his customary walk, he had a paralytic attack which came to a fatal termination in twenty-four hours. Mr. Bromfield was formerly engaged in the Canton trade, but retired from active business many years since. He was a man of strongly marked character, of very general and varied information, and a fine specimen of the old generation of active, enterprising, upright and liberal merchants. A few years since, he made a munificent donation of twenty-fine thousand dollars to the Boston Athenaeum, the income of which was to be annually appropriated to the purchase of books. Mr. Bromfield was seventy years old in April last. His remains will be taken to Newburyport has native place, where his surviving relatives reside.—Boston Courier.

Musuucunt Recursite of the late taken Recursful.—

Secondly. We shall rely upon the personal help of all those friends who assisted us in last year's decorations, and we cordially invite the help of all those friends who have not sided heretofore. All such are requested to meet at Fancuii Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th.

Thirdly. The Refreshment Table. Any article suitable for our purpose will be thankully received, but we shall be particularly grateful for supplies of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Bread and Butter. These are articles which are absolutely necessary, and if not given, we are compelled to purchase them. Nothing contributes more to the success of an undertaking of this kind than the restriction of its expenses to the narrowest limits; and we therefore trust that all friends who can aid us without much inconvenience, by donations of the above-named articles, will do so.

MUNIFICENT. Bequests of the late John Bromfield.—\$40,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital and McLean Asylum, for free beds; \$10,000 to the Blind Asylum; \$10,000 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary; \$10,000 to the Farm School; \$10,000 to the Female Asylum; \$10,000 to the Seamen's Aid Society; \$10,000 to the Boston Dispensary; \$10,000 to the town of Newburyport, for charitable uses. Total—110,000. Besides the above, Mr. Bromfield leaves over \$100,000 to his relatives and friends.—Diid.

The Municipal Election.—The following is the aggregate vote for Mayor and Aldermen of Boston on Monday, as returned at the office of the City Clerk: FOR MAYOR.

Whole number, Necessary for choice, John P. Bigelow, Joseph Hall, Bradford Sumner, 2816 4543 705 349

Whole number, 5772
Necessary for choice, 2887
Henry B. Rogers, Samuel S. Perkins, Billing
Briggs, Moses Grant, Samuel Hall, Solomon Piper
Henry M. Holbrook, James Perkins, were elected.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

We again insert the following memorial to the Legislature, for the purpose of stimulating the friends of religious liberty to active efforts in its behalf:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, inhabitants of Massachusetts, respectfully ask of the Legislature the repeal of all laws in this Commonwealth, enforcing the observance of a day of the week as 'the Sabbath,' or 'the Lord's day'—

1. Because there exists among the people an equally honest and conscientious difference of opinion as to the holiness of particular days, and

opinion as to the holiness of particular days, and the mode of their observance;

2. Because it is contrary to the fundamental.

JAMES WATSON WEER, one of the most pro-slavery men north of Mason and Dixon's line, has been appointed Charge de Affaires to Austria. If the design of this mission be to keep the despotism of Austria in countenance, the selection is an admirable one

Extensive Hanging.—Six negroes were hung at Concordia, La., on the 19th ult., for the murder of a mar and a boy on a flat boat.

13º Hector Moore, a member of the St. Louis bar, as been convicted at Memphis, Tenn., of the abduction of a negro, and sentenced to the penitentiary for

Yes I woman who has been committed to jail in Ypsilanti, Mich., for setting fire to a Mr. Kilpatrick's barn, confesses that she did the deed because he had broken his promise to marry her! As she could not inflame his heart, she revenged herself by firing his barn!

confined in the Castle of St. Angelo, for apostatiz-ing from Popery, and distributing copies of the Bi-ble, the French envoy refusing to interfere on his be-half. He is allowed thirty sous a day to maintain is said to be the Tom Thumb of the bow-wows; he is only nine inches in length, five inches in height, and weighs two pounds and an ounce.

Touis Napoleon is gradually throwing off his disguise. Scarcely an effort is made to conceal the fact, that he is about to discard the Republic, like a evening.

The Turkish question may be regarded as completely settled; all that the Emperor insists upon, and to which the Sultan is willing to comply, is the removal of the refugees from the interior of Asia Minor, or at all events, from the frontier, as danger-water the results of the refugees from the frontier, as danger-water the results of the refugees from the frontier, as danger-water the results of the refugees from the frontier, as danger-water the results of the refugees from the frontier, as danger-water the results of the results

The Constitutional Convention had concluded its labors and adjourned. The 18th section of the Bill of Rights prohibits slavery, (except for the punishment of crimes,) for ever, in the State. The right of suffrage is granted to every white male citizen of the United States, or Mexico, after a residence of six months.



PANEUIL HALL BAZAAR

As the present is our only opportunity for making those final arrangements on which so much of the

And first, the Evergreen necessary for the decora tion of the Hall. We hope that the friends who, at the cost of much personal labor and inconvenience, procured us such bountiful supplies last year, will be ready to do as much on the present occasion. They best understand the quantity and variety needed, and their attention to this request will save the Managers much anxiety and expense. The Evergreen may be deposited at Fancuil Hall on Wednesday, the 19th. Secondly. We shall rely upon the personal help of

nations of the above-named articles, will do so. Milk and Cream will likewise be very acceptable. Articles intended for the Refreshment Table should not be sent to the Hall earlier than the morning of the 24th, the day on which the Bazaar opens.

For the Committee A. W. WESTON.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BARAAR WILL open in FANEUIL HALL, on the morning of Monday, the 24th of December, at 10 o'clock. We give this notice thus early, that all the articles now in prepara-tion may be sent in season, and that the friends of the Cause may the more conveniently make their arrangements. Ladies intending to furnish a table are requested to give notice of the same to the Committee, at as early a date as possible. Donations of Articles or Money may be sent to either of the Commit-tee, or left in the care of S. H. Gay, A. S. Office, N. York, or R. F. Wallcut, A. S. Office, 21 Cornhill,

> In behalf of the Committee, A. W. WESTON.

FOREFATHERS DAY! GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF FREE-

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society have decided to hold a mass meeting on Fore Fathers' Day, the 22d and 23d of December, 1849, at Plymouth, to celebrate in a becoming manner, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Charles Lenox Remond, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone, and other able speakers will be present on the occasion.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the Managers of the Old Colony Railroad have kindly agreed to reduce the fare for the occasion as follows:

For all points north of Braintree, including Dor-

For all points north of Braintree, including Dorchester and Milton and the South Shore Railroads, to
Plymouth and back, for Dec. 22d, 23d and 24th, \$1,00
From Braintree and Weymouth,
From Abington, and the Station on Bridge-

water Branch. Hanson, Halifax and Plympton,

Let there be a noble gathering around the 'Rock of Old Plymouth' of free hearts and strong hands, and, if possible, make the day and the occasion worthy of those who loved liberty better than country! The meeting will be held in the Church on the Green, and commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

COUNTY MEETING AT LAWRENCE.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its next quarterly meeting in Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th instant—commencing on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, FREDERICK DOUGLASS and other speakers, will be present, and participate in the discussions.

Not a word is needed to convince the friends of the slave of the importance of this meeting, or of their duty to attend it. 'Be not weary in well-doing ought to be the motio of every friend of reform. Come, then, to this meeting, and give your influence to hasten the day of the slave's redemption.

BUTH BUFFUM Page 5. COUNTY MEETING AT LAWRENCE.

RUTH BUFFUM, Rec. See'ry.
Lynn, Dec 23, 1849.

LUCY STONE. An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soci-ty, will lecture as follows:— Barnstable and Yarmouth Port, Sandwich, Sandwich, Tuesday and Wednesday, Thursday and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and attend the meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society at Plymouth, Dec. 22d and 23d.

JONATHAN WALKER will lecture in behalf of suffering anp outraged humanity at West Bridgewater, Sunday evening, Dec. 16th.
North Bridgewater, Monday "17th.
Milton, Tuesday "18th. Milton, Tuesday " 18th.

Will the friends of the cause make fhe necessary arrangements in the above-uamed places?

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

The following additional certificates have recently been given in favor of this excellent panacea :-

Boston, Nov. 26, 1849.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1849.

Drs. Clark & Porter: Gents—Feeling a great desire that the afficted should avail themselves of your medicine, and be benefitted as I have been, I will cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. It is well known to many who have long been acquainted with me, that I have suffered for nearly eight years with a very sore leg, at times swelled very much, and very purple. The veins on my leg were greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly sore and painful. Such has been my situation at times, that I have been unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep my room on account of the distress which the sores occasioned. My health became much impaired, and I feared the difficulty would terminate unfavorably. In this condition, I sought the best medical advice in the city and country, but I was told that there was no permanent cure for me—that if I healed the sores, death would be the consequence. Finding no encouragement from my physicians, and getting much worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my leg, I consider myself quite well, better than I have been diminished, the livid color of the skin has disappeared, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my limb is quite sound, so that I can now do my business and walk about without the slightest inconvenience. I consider your medicine has done for me what nothing else has or could do.

In the case of my wife, the same good effects of your medicine have been experienced. For seven

In the case of my wife, the same good effects of your medicine have been experienced. For seven years she has had a chronic inflammation of the eye-lids, which not only made her look rather disagreeable, but at times was exceedingly painful. She consulted the best eye doctors in the city, and faithfully tried their medicines, but she got no benefit. She used various kinds of eye-water, but nothing produced any permanent change until she consented to use your medicine, and is now entirely cured. Any one wishing further information, can see me at my store, corner of Carver and Pleasant streets.

LUTHER SANDERSON.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Drs. Clarke and Porter, setting forth the claims of the Anti-Scrofula Panacea. While scrofula and humors are prevalent among the human race, and thousands are wasting away and dying because and humors are prevalent among the human race, and thousands are wasting away and dying because there is nothing in the line of medicine adequate to meet their wants, certainly a preparation which purports to cure or relieve this formidable disease should be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powerful alterative and a great renovator of the blood, we have not the slightest doubt. We have seen its good effects in our own family, and have frequently heard of great cures being performed by it, and hence should judge it to be one of the best medicines before the public for the purposes for which it was intended. Having been personally acquainted with the former proprietor of the Panacea for many years, and having unshaken confidence in his professional skill and judgment, his honesty and integrity, we do not believe he would send forth to the world a worthless article with nothing to recommend it to public confidence. In his practice he has faithfully tried and proved the virtue of the medicine, and many are now walking in our midst who are living evidences of its healing powers. We doubt not the genuineness of the certificates. Individuals of the first respectability have given their names in recommendation of the Panacea, and with such an array of testimony in favor of the medicine, and the marvellous cures which it performs, we predict for it a fame and popularity second to no other ever brought before the public.—Boston Mer. Journal.

WANTS A SITUATION, A COLORED Woman who is well recom as a seamstress. Inquire at this office. Dec. 14.

Pathfinder Printing Establishment.

SNOW & WILDER

A RE prepared to execute BOOK and JOB PRINT-ING, at the office of the BOSTON PATH-FINDER, No. 5 Washington street, and solicit orders from all who want good work and are willing to pay

The PATHFINDER is distributed every day in the Ine PATHFINDER is distributed every day in the railroad cars, where it is read by thousands who ne coming to the city to make purchases. It is, therefore, one of the best advertising mediums which merchants can select for the purpose of giving publicity to their business.

to their business. THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, pub

THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, published at the same office, under the authority of the New England Association of Railway Superintendents, gives full and authentic time-tables of all the New England Railroads, and other information of vast importance to travellers. It is issued on the first Monday of every month, carefully corrected, and can be relied upon for accuracy.

THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also published at this office, is acknowledged to be the most convenient little book for merchants and others who have occasion to send packages by express, that has ever been issued in this city. It contains a full and complete directory of all the Expresses which leave Boston, the time of leaving, the places to which they run to, &c. &c., besides directories to Packets, Stages, and Omnibusses, Mail and Telegraph arragements, arrival and departure of Railway Freight Trains, &c.

Dec. 14, 1849.

From the Portland Transcript. THE PEN AND THE SWORD. BY E. R. PLACE. The pen! the pen! the simple pen I match against the sword! Though millions of armed, stalwart men Compose your bloody horde. This fragile thing, of inky tip, If truth's firm hand but guide it. Shall smite the arm and seal the lip Of all who dare deride it!

The sword! the sword! the bloody sword! Why shout its murderous name Nought but the righteous act and word Should mankind give to fame! Nay-wherefore talk of virtue's crown? Why hurl rebuke at sin? Since he whose crime strikes virtue down Doth fame's loud plaudit win ! The sword! the sword! the glittering sword! How false its flashing light!

Men turn away from God's true word, And fellowship of right. Deluded men! ye think, alas! God dwells in tempered steel, And when the serried line would pass, Right lusty blows doth deal! Sing not to me of martial glory, Of heroes' 'noble' deeds; Talk not to me of weapons gory,

Of fiery, prancing steeds ;-Great Justice, firm and even-handed, Spurns the word 'noble' here: On every hand is murder branded, That lifts war's bloody spear ! What though the tyrant's iron heel Is on the nation's neck : What though the blood-accursed steel Would Thought's bold marches check ;-Take not the sword-load not the gun-Call not the 'dogs of war :'-Not thus is Truth's great battle won;

Not thus rolls freedom's car. 'Tis truth, in love and boldness spoken, The right, with zeal upheld, By which the tyrant's chain is broken, His bristling cohorts felled! Ye cannot load your guns with truth, Nor temper swords with love: Ye cannot fill war's cankerous tooth With precepts from above!

The pen! the pen! the mighty pen! The tyrant owns its power; To cripple it, what hosts of men About it trembling cower! Yet impotent, oh! impotent Is all the despot's rage-The swiftest ball is ere long spent-Lives ever Truth's bright page ! She hattles not on tented plains, 'Mid Hate's volcanic flood :

Her food is not of human brains, Her drink is not of blood,-Her holy warfare is within, Where swords cannot avail; Here all the troops of wrong and sin Before her power do quail!

I love the pen! adore the pen! Wrong has no deadlier foe; Though cloven down, 'twill rise again, All strengthened by the blow ! The pen will win us all our right: The sword, perchance, a few :-The pen combines both right and might; The sword-a fighting crew!

From the National Era. THE DVING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND. Come nearer, dearest, it hath been a long and bitte

Those hours of agonizing pain, thank God, have passed sway; I rest, for very tenderly upon my moistened brow

Is laid the pale and icy hand of Death's kind angel now.

Oh! fold me to thy bosom once again ere I depart,

And let me feel the beating of that ever-faithful heart, Whose very life-tide long hath been that pure and perfect love

For which my feet are lingering yet from the bright walks above.

I have been musing on the past, and, with a vision Bach by-gone scene of wedded bliss, my early love, was here; I have been thinking of the past-affection's morning

It was the lovely rose-bud then, but now it is the

Each blessed day since then hath seen our spirits closer twine,

flower.

Till my soul to-night seems wrapped in the inner

Nay, weep not thus, beloved; if immortality could

Perchance I might forget thee, 'mid the glory of the skv.

I shall not wander far, for Zion's holy hill is near-The perfume of its fadeless bowers is wasted even

As beams the guiding star upon a dark and stormy

My spirit-presence shall be light and joy, dear love, to thee.

How calmly now our children sleep, all folded to And not one thought of coming ill disturbs the

dreamer's breast; Yet will they weep another morn, those little dove-

When their sweet voices call, and no fond mother greets them there.

But time shall deck those saddened brows once more with smiles of glee,

For God, our God, shall care for them, my own, and comfort thee:

And when their arms entwine thy neck with their dear, guileless love,

Thy spirit shall look up and feel my blessing from

Oh! should those precious ones from truth's pure, blissful way depart,

As erst their erring mother, fold them to thy noble heart;

They will turn back again, and mourn, with sad, repentant tears,

That they have dimmed the promise of their earlier happier years.

Nay, weep not, dearest, that my day of life is nearly

And soon thy loving eyes shall look upon my face no

A purer, gladder welcome than is breathed on earthly

Rre long shall greet thee home unto the dwelling our God. D. S. HARRIS. Homér, Penn., Sept., 1849.

Reformatory.

ESTREMED FRIEND WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

THE PEACE CAUSE. M-, Vr., 12th mo. 4, 1849.

ble foundation-stone, be presented to the minds of port, afforded an excellent text for his artillery of the people of this neighborhood, in a suitable manand would not have been without effect upon those it as merely a sectarian tenet. I should have preferred colorphobia victims, who, for selfish and wicked reasome one, not regarded as a Quaker, having taken the sons, oppose the ingress of colored children to the subject up, because I believe it belongs, by right, to public schools.

no particular denomination. It is true, that the primitive Quakers were among the first, if not the first, of humanity in the Old Bay State, and throughout since the reformation, to declare their attachment to the nation, during the last twenty years, by union the peace principle; but to cultivate its growth in the and perseverance. The equality of school rights was no class, denomination or sect; the obligation to be but to the whole people; for the present system fospacific in public, in private, individually and collectured prejudices in the breasts of those whose assotively, rests on the simple fact, that the principle it-self is intrinsically and morally good, has been so from eternity, and will ever be so. And if that be the design of common school education. true, then every one taking an interest in the welfare He entreated them to hold on as a band of broth-

Under these impressions, I feel disposed to call the Rev. Wm. C. Munroe, of Michigan, addressed the attention of my neighbors to the subject, and I should prefer doing it in a manner as completely divested of every sectarian hue as the nature of the case will admit. [Being by birth an Englishman, and by reputa- tracted large numbers. tion an Orthodox Quaker.]

To be honest, also, in another particular, Non-Resistance and Garrisonianism the people are no more in love with than they are with Quakerism; and as I hate Jesuistry in others, and wish to guard against it in myself, so do I wish to avoid the appearance of attachment to any sect or association, over and above their real claims. It seems sufficient for me to remember, that I am one of the great family of man, working out, under many discouraging circumstance the great problem of human life; that I am willing to be helped, or to help others, according as the circumstances of the case may be, without reference to mere denominational distinctions.

I suppose I am not entirely ignorant of the fact, that some of the advocates of the peace movement are not non-resistants. What I apprehend is needed at the present juncture is, that all who are opposed to making the following plain statement of facts in regar should lay aside sectarian considerations, and units as one man in favor of the present movement.

The sounds were first heard about two years since, unite as one man in favor of the present movement.

Is it not true that millions are opposed to war, either on the ground of principle or expediency? If that be the case, would it not be desirable to endeavor they were manifested by a simple to give them the fullest opportunity to express their rap upon the floor of a house. This rapping was sentiments in a manner calculated to tell upon the U.

S. Congress, and through it upon Europe? Perhaps

Output

Description

The floor of a house. This rapping was continued every night for a long time, and finally commenced in the day-time. It was at first entirely upon the floor of the flo thou wilt answer me by referring me to the report of unintelligible to the inhabitants of the house. thou wilt answer me by referring me to the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition to Congress, in 1837, in favor of settling the difficulties with Mexico without appealing to arms; to the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1844, on the subject of peace, and the recent resolution of the Legislature of Vermont in favor of a pacific annexation of the Canadas, as proofs that legislative bodies are already imbued with the peace doctrine, and that we have got all the good from them that they of the sounds. The excitement became intense and and that we have got all the good from them that they could do us. If that be true, it materially alters the encouragements to perseverance.

CONTINUATION OF EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS MEETING'S.

The friends of this glorious movement have been

Mr. Phillips congratulated the parents on the union they had exhibited in their struggle, and besought the cities of Auburn and Rochester, and various places in the country. Although configuration to the cities of Auburn and Rochester, and various places in the country. them, by every consideration of a sublime principle and an earnest hope, never to abandon the position they so nobly occuried. 'Convince the public,' said astonishing sentences have been spelled by the mode of communication has gradually improved, so that many very curious and astonishing sentences have been spelled by the mode. he, 'that you mean something, and that any and every sacrifice will be cheerfully submitted to rather
than a surrender of what you know to be your legal
and moral right.' He presented, in a characteristic manner, a most instructive detail of the advantages of the system of common school education which had conferred upon New England (owing but little to names spelled out to them of their friends, unknown to any persons present. Strangers have tried the In illustration was submitted a number of instances of self-denial practised by the Yankees, and also the Scotch, that their children should reap the benefits of instruction. One case was altuded to as coming within his own personal knowledge, in which an Irish woman, though very poor, solicited from him nothing

but books for her children. The colored people owed it to themselves, and the efforts of their friends, and the advanced state of public opinion, to secure for their children the weapon of a disciplined mind, which would prove the surest means of their success in life. He deeply regretted, however, that at a moment when the influence of all identified with them should be arrayed on the side of equal school rights, any could be found acting the traitorous part of opponents. Whatever such persons' opinions may have been previous to the declaration on the part of a great majority, it was treason to thrust forward those obnoxious sentiments such a crisis, when the position had been taken, and a whole people were to share the advantages of a con-

He conjured the parents and others interested to submit to the world the potent fact of an adherence to their pledge. Give us, said he, an argument, and we can be doing no better work than proclaiming it that it was a thing which will ultimately become that it was a thing which will ultimately become

and women had identified themselves more with the abolitionists, and exhibited on their own part a consistency with such a profession, their position now in regard to an equality of school rights and other branches of anti-slavery reform, would be in a much more hopeful state. He asked-How many Liberators, Standards, North Stars, and other anti-slavery papers, are subscribed for by the colored citizens of Boston? In view of this delinquency, he reminded them that they neglected a very material means of advancing their mental, moral, and social rights. He remarked, that in many localities, to his regret, the admission was made, that the colored people seemed to cherish a fond regard for all other institutions and organizations except those of anti-slavery. He

I feel persuaded, that could the claims of the peace cause, beginning at the lowest and unchangea-

heart, to place the man under its dominion, belongs to of vital importance, not only to the prescribed class,

of the human family must rejoice at the spreading, ers, firm and united. Let no discouragements rehowever imperfectly, of a knowledge of this principle, and of its legitimate fruit, and is bound to use his influence, however slender that may be, to forward the worthy their pursuit as men and Christians, and God would speed the right!

of Frederick Douglass, whose announcement had at-This series of meetings has resulted in awakening

the energies of the colored citizens to a continued barren soil.

Miscellancous.

From the New York Tribune. COMMUNICATIONS WITH SPIRITS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Knowing that the public mind, in various locations in Western New York, has been somewhat agitated on account of certain sounds, called by some 'mysterious,' we shall offer no apology for

could do us. If that be true, it materially afters the case; I confess, I regard those occurrences more as sounds proceeded. The house was thoroughly exencouragements to perseverance. one ever discovered the operator. At length, it was discovered the operator. At length, it was discovered that every time a question was put that required an affirmative, a rap was heard—for a negative—no sound.

The question was put—'Are you a spirit?' The

The friends of this glorious movement have been recipients of a rich banquet since the areport, can gerly availing themselves of the opp-nunity of listening to speeches from several of the most eloquent and gifted advocates of down-trodden humanity.

Wendell Phillips, Charles Lenox Remond, and William Lloyd Garrison—each of whom was introduced to the meeting by resolutions acknowledging his efforts, and welcoming his presence on the people of the most of the most of the man whose spirit was making these manifestations. At length a stranger asked, 'If I will call the alphabet, beginning with A, will you rap when I come to the first letter of his name?' The answer was affirmative. He then commenced, 'A, B, C,'—when he came to C, there was a rap A graph by want on and it rapped at H duced to the meeting by resolutions that the peo-his efforts, and welcoming his presence on the peo-ple's rostrum—made most effective and deeply inter-esting speeches.

commenced, 'A, B, C,'—when he came to C, there was a rap. Again he went on, and it rapped at H, and in that way he spelled out Charles Rasme. As before stated, these sounds have, from that time, of some friend or relative -who has passed ent, and had their names spelled out before any persons present knew it, or where they came

In each family where the sounds appear, there seem to be some one or two, whose presence is necessary to insure communications freely. Generally we find that these persons are susceptible to magnetic influences, and clairvoyant, although we have heard it where there were none that had ever been magnetized, or were known to be clairvoyant. In the family of Mr. Granger of Rochester,—a citzen well known there,-the en well known there,—the communications could e had with any two of the family previous to any of them being placed under the magnetic influence, but after a daughter was magnetized and became clairroyant, no communication could be had without her sence. No person had ever been magnetized in he family where it first appeared.

We first became acquainted with these manifesta-tions about one year since, and we have taken every opportunity to discover, if possible, what it is. We have become convinced that these three facts there s no disputing, viz: The sounds, the intelligence, and the absence of any collusion or deception in

Some two weeks since, we were in company with persons who were getting commu-he invisible communicator, when a was spelled out to us to the import that the matter that it was a thing which will ultimately become known to all men, and that we should immediately take measures to have it investigated. The directions were then minutely given by these spirits, as they purport to be, and which we are willing to believe are, until we have as much proof to the contrative and that if in the history of the cause, from its carliest inception to the present hour, colored men and women had identified themselves more with the

the imputation of fraud and deception.

Accordingly, on the evening of November 14, lecture was delivered in Corinthian hall, in the cit of Rochester, and a full history of the rise and pro gress of these strange manifestations given. During the relation of these facts, the sounds were distinctly heard by the persons in the hall.

After the lecture, a committee was chosen by the audience, composed of the following persons—A. J. Combs, Daniel Marsh, Nathaniel Clark, Esq., A. Judson, and Edwin Jones.

On the following evening, the comsubstance, as follows:- That without the knowl. edge of the persons in whose presence the manifestations are made, the committee selected the hall of and organizations except those of anti-slavery. He believed there was much power in the hands of the colored man for his own elevation, and though he gratefully acknowledged the labors of others in the great work, yet the mission of elevation mainly denoted upon those who themselves suffered from the uncharitableness of a prejudiced community. It replied him to know of their present position relative to the rights of a common school education for their children, and while his surprise and indignation were excited at the obstacles thrown in their way by those from whom he had expected better things, his warm-

est sympathies were enlisted in the struggle, and if all persevered as the cause demanded, a brilliant victory would soon crown their exertions.

Mr. Garrison had many words in approval of the issue made by the colored people, and a due portion of rebuke to those who had warred against the educational reform—a reform whose advantages could not be over estimated. The recent pro-slavery article in the Boston Post, on the Sub-Committee Report, afforded an excellent text for his artillery of logic and sarcasm, which told well upon the audicnee, and would not have been without effect upon those decolorphobia victims, who, for selfish and wicked readed to all persons with the feet of the ladies, and the other on the floor, and though the feet were not moved, there was a distinct jar on the floor. On the percent and on the ground the same sound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were distinguishable. When the ladies were separated at distance, no sound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were distinguishable. When the ladies were separated at distance, no sound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were distinguishable. The recent pro-slavery article in the Boston Post, on the Sub-Committee Report, afforded an excellent text for his artillery of logic and sarcasm, which told well upon the audicnee, and would not have been without effect upon those dolorphobia victims, who, for selfish and wicked readed to the foor. On the ground the same cound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were distinguishable. When the floor. On the ground the same sound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were distinguishable. Much at the could be distinct jar on the floor. On the ground the same sound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were then miles above Grand Gulf, were foully murdered on Monday night last, and the boat robbed, by some ten miles above Grand Gulf, were foully and on Monday night last, an

off.

After this report and some discussion on the subfect, the audience selected another Committee, composed of the following persons—Dr. H. H. Langworthy, Hon. Frederick Whittlesey, D. C. McCalhum, William Fisher, of Rochester, and Hon. A. P.
Hascall, of Leroy. At the next lecture, this Committee reported that they went into the investigation at the office of Chancellor Whittlesey, and they
heard the sound on the floor, on the wall and door—
that the ladies were placed in different positions, and,
like the other Committee, they were wholly unable
to tell from what the sounds proceeded, or how they
were made—that Dr. Langworthy made observations
with a stethescope, to ascertain whether there was any
movement of the lungs, and found not the least difference when the sounds were made; and that there
was no kind of probability or possibility of their being made by ventriloquism, as some had supposed—
and they could not have been made by machinery.

Again, after this report, another committee was
formed, from persons who had opposed in the meeting all pretensions to there being any thing but a
trick.

This Committee was composed of Dr. E. P. Lang-

trick.

This Committee was composed of Dr. E. P. Langworthy, Dr. J. Gales, Wm. Fitzhue, Esq., W.L. Burtis, and L. Kenyon. This Committee met at the rooms of Dr. Gates at the Rochester House, and appointed a Committee of Ladies, who took the young women into a room, disrobed them, and examined their persons and clothing, to be sure that there were fine preprisent and clothing, to be sure that there were no fixtures about them that could produce the no fixtures about them that could produce the committee of the rooms and clothing to be sure that there were no fixtures about them that could produce the no fixtures about them that could produce the committee of the rooms and clothing to be sure that there were no fixtures about them that could produce the normal prod tee of Ladies tried some other experiments, and gave the young ladies the following certificate:—

'When they were standing on pillows, with a handkerchief tied round the bottom of their dress tight to the ancles, we all heard the rapping wall and floor distinctly.' (Signed,)

MRS. STONE, MRS. J. GATES, MISS M. P. LAWRENCE.

In the evening, the Committee, through their chairman, Dr. Langworthy, made a very full report of their examinations during the day. They reported that they had excluded all friends of the two ladies from the Committee room, and had the examination only in presence of the Committee of gentlemen, and ladies chosen by them. Notwithstanding all this precention these sounds were head when the all this precaution, these sounds were heard when the ladies stood on large feather pillows, without shoes, and in various other positions, both on the floor and member of the Committee reported separately, agreeing with and corroborating the first state-

Thus the matter stands at present, and whether it cape. is only a remarkable phenomenon, which will pass away with the present generation, or with the persens who seem now to be the medium of this extra-

black-hearted deed .- N. O. Delta, Nov. 20.

on the 8th, in which Bastin, a dentist, a weak coned a house, for which he had not paid. Davis and McCloskey had a horrid fight with pistols and knives on a steamboat near the mouth of the Kentucky, in which Davis was mortally wounded. The cau-e was

Cold-Blooded Murder by Negroes.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 10th ult. gives the details of a foul and revolting murder, which was committed on a man and a youth, who were the only persons employed, and staying in a flat boat, on the night of the 29th ultimo., in front of the plantation of L. H. This tle, Esq., on the Mississippi river, Louisiana side, a few miles below New Carthage. The overseer of Mr. Thistle being absent, the negroes, with the view Mr. Thistle being absent, the merchandise in the more detailed on the plantation of the more factorial to make some effort to protect her from the wrongs which had been inflicted on her by her husband. Prompted by the generosity of his nature, he band. Prompted by the generosity of his nature, he of possessing themselves of the merchandise in the boat, formed the project of murdering the man and boy, and unfortunately carried out their diabolical in-tent. Some six of them have been arrested.

Parricide.-The Columbian South Carolinian says:

Anna, a slave belonging to Mrs. Mason, w. arre-ted in New Orleans on the charge of attempting to poison her mistress,

der was committed at a wagon yard in the outskirts of our city on Wednesday night last, between nine and ten o'clock. The murderer is by the name o Burge, who came here from Marion county with a load of cotton. The person murdered is Richard Altman, of Crawford county where Altman, of Crawford county, who came for the purpose of hauling goods.—Messenger.

ner coones taking fire, either from her own act or some other person's. Her clothes had been impregnated with spirits of turpentine, and she was so dreadfully burned that she died on Saturday.

Rumors are affoat accusing several young men of our town with being concerned in the affair.—Will-more of the concerned of the affair.

A duel was fought, recently, in Wilkinson co., Miss., between D. O. Mervin and J. D. Gilbert. The former was shot in the leg, and a ball passed through the neckerchief of the latter, without wounding him.

Maurice, a negro man belonging to the estate of Jno. Standiford, deceased, was killed in Centerville, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Edmond Jones, of that place. Mr. J. says that he shot with a pistol, in self-defence. No white person witnessed it. Mr. J. has place. Mr. J. says that he shot with a pistol, in self-defence. No white person witnessed it. Mr. J. has been held to bail for trial at the next term of our Circuit Court.—Paris (Ia.) Citizen.

After this report and some discussion on the sub-

In Grayson county, Arkansas, J. B. Shann and James Jennings were riding with others, and discussing politics, when S. snapped a pistol at J., and was shot dead by the latter with a rifle.

Fatal Affray.—St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Wheaton Werner, late clerk in the post office, had an altercation in the street with James Thomas Broke. Shots were fired, and the former was killed; the latter was wounded, but it is thought will recover. John Lauderdale, an estimable citizen near

Horrible Affair.—We copy the following from the Glasgow (Ky.) Reveille:

Glasgow (Ky.) Reveille:

On Thursday, the 18th ult., at an examination at the school house of Col. William Anderson, about 13 miles from this place, a difficulty occurred between Abner H. Anderson, two Mr. Hills, and a Mr. Malony, in whi h Mr. Anderson was instantly killed by stabbing with a knife in the hands of Malony. The three have been arrested, and sent on to further trial, neither being entitled to bail.

member of the Committee reported separately, agreeing with and corroborating the first statements.

Thus, by three days of the strictest scrutiny, by means of intelligence, candor and science, were the persons in whose presence these sounds are heard acquitted of all fraud.

On Friday evening, after the lecture, three of the Committee, viz: Hon. A. P. Hascall, D. C. McCallum, and William Fisher, repaired to the house of a citizen, and pursued their investigations still farther. There were nearly a score of persons present. The members of the Committee wrote many questions on paper, which no persons present knew the purport of, and they were answered correctly. At times they would ask mentally, and would receive the answers with equal correctness, and they were fully satisfied that there was something present manifesting an intelligence beyond the persons visible.

One of the Committee tried the experiment of standing the ladies on glass, and failed to get any sounds; but the same was subsequently tried in the presence of a large number of persons, and the sounds were as loud and distinct as before, on the floor, as usual.

Such are the facts, as for as the public procedings are concerned, (which is but a small part of these strange occurrences,) with the Committees' report greatly condensed.

Thus the matter stands at present, and whether it is only a remarkable phenomenon, which will pass

is only a remarkable phenomenon, which will pass away with the present generation, or with the persons who seem now to be the medium of this extraordinary communication; or whether it be the commencement of a new era of spiritual influx into the world, it is certainly something worthy the attention of men of candor and philosophy.

E. W. CAPRON, Auburn, GEORGE WILLETS, Rochester.

Rochester, Nov. 22. 1849.

Horrible Affray.—A fight took place at Columbia, Arkansas, on Saturday, the 27th October, which has probably proved fatal to both parties engaged. Mr. Archibald Goodlow and Romulus Payne had been long intimate friends and neighbors, and were both planters of the highest respectability. Sometime ago, Goodlow, becoming involved, sold out all his property to a brother-in-away throwing upon Payne a liability, as his endorser, for ten thousand dollars, which Payne had to pay. This begot a misunderstanding and hostilty between them, Payne charging Goodlow with having defrauded him by a simulated standing and hostility be Goodlow with having de THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE ISOUTH.

Murder.—We understand that a shocking murder was committed in Bienville parish, in this State, upon the person of a young lady, by a man ramed Ratific, who shot her, killing her almost instantly. It low, encountering Payne, commenced an attack upon him with two revolvers, firing not less than seven into Payne's body, and wounding him terribly, and it is thought mortally.

Payne, at last, succeeding in getting a pistol, rush-

ed upon Goodlow, and shot him through the heart. Both combatants then fell. Goodlow was found quite dead, and Payne was speechless, and at last accounts was not expected to live more than a few hours. The parties in this dreadful affray were highly respected planters, and were considered, until very lately, the most intimate and confidential friends. Mr. Goodlow leaves a widow and a large circle of relatives and friends to deplore his untimely end. Mr. Payne was a young man of high standing and peaceable demeanor.

band. Prompted by the generosity of his nature, he immediately went, accompanied by his brother and brother-in-law, to the house occupied by Marshall, at a distance of some three or four hundred yards from his residence. Marshall being called, after some time came out to meet them in the yard. Learning who Parricide.—The Columbian South Carolinian says:
Joshua Hammond was killed on Saturday night by
his own son, under the following circumst..nces:—
Young Hammond has been irregular in his coming
home, and remailed away till a late hour on that
night. For this his father called him to account, and
raised a chair to inflict a blow upon him. This enraged the young man, who drew a knife, and inflicted in the left side of the father a wound from which
he died.

Gen. Thomas Holland, of Mobile, was shot
dead at New Orleans, on the 30th ult., by H. S. Mc
Clintock, his clerk. The cause assigned was jealousy.
The murderer has surrendered himself.

Of the criminal, stern justice requires us to be si-lent; his case must be judged of by his country and his Creator. Of Mr. Colclough, it is no lying epitaph to say, that he was the favorite of all who knew him.

Affray in Garrard County .- The Garrard Banner of the 5th ult. says :-

A serious difficulty occurred at Buckeye, on the 29th ult., between Mr. William Teeter, Charles Hayes, and W. W. Hayes, in which the two former were danger-Death by Fire.—A Coroner's Jury was called, Sunday noon, to view the body of Sally Potts, a colored woman, who was burned to death on Friday night, by her clothes taking fire, either from her own act or some other person's. Her clothes had been impregnated with spirits of turpentine, and she was so dreadfully burned that she died on Saturday.

W. W. Hayes, in which the two former were danger.

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The best wounded. Charles Hays struck Teeter upon the head with a rock, when Teeter commenced cutting him with a knife—and succeeded in wounding im in twelve different places; and while they were thus engaged, Mr. W. W. Hayes, son of the former, drew a pistol and fired at Teeter, the ball entering him back. The recovery of either of the parties is regarded doubtful. W. W. Hayes fled, and has not yet garded doubtfu been arrested.

Mob.—Last evening, three men, runners for sailor boarding houses, entered the coffee-house of H. Wilson, No. 9 Gallatin street, and after an altercation with the bar-keeper, a fight ensued, in which the latter shot one of his assailants through the arm, and cut another on the wrist. The comrades of the wounded men, numbering fifteen or twenty individuals, soon assembled upon the ground, and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the contents of the barroom and the upper apartments. They piled up the

Rencontre between Mr. Calascell and Barringer, of North Carolina. — On Monday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, or about that time, Mean. Barringer and Caldwell met, when a rencontre ted place between them. Four pistol shots were jassed, we learn, from Major Caldwell, which were wanted off by Mr. Barringer, with the exception of one, when entered and came out of the fleshy part of his left leg below the knee, doing only slight injury. Mr. Entringer had not drawn his pistol before they were parted. Major Caldwell gave himself up to the author, they are not has given bail for his averaged. ed. Major Caldwell gave himself up to the author, tics, and has given ball for his apperauce at the present term of the county court.—Charlotte (N. C.)

tation near Shrieveport, La., was recently murdend by a slave woman, who poisoned his coffee, which she confessed immediately on being apprehended, and implicated a negro man on the plantation in the deed, both of whom were to be tried on the line.

On the 1st inst., eight persons the St. Louis jail on the charge of murder: Ja. Cassidy, for killing Samuel Hesterman, on Almord street; George Lambert and his wife, for killing Michael Donovar; George W. Lansdown, for killing Michael Colbourn, a Santa Fe trader, on the plains; Genzele and Raynard Montesquion for the late murder at the City Hotel.

A Man Killed in an Affray.—An affray took plans about half-past 6 o'clock last evening, in Devereux coffee-house, corner of Poydras and St. Charles street, in which a man named Patrick J. Brown, a painter by trade, lost his life. As far as we could learn the by trade, lost his life. As far as we could learn the circumstances of the murder, for we can designate the yno other name, the deceased charged Davif Foley, the murderer, who is also a painter by trade, with deceiving him with regard to a promise made by Foley, to have him on a job on Monday next at B to Houge. From words, the parties proceeded to bloss, and it is said that Brown struck Foley the first blos, and of a blow, Foley's mouth gave ample testinony. On this, the latter drew a bowie knife, and struck the man Brown two back-handed cuts on the left side of the neck, over the collar-bone.—New Orleans Deka, Nov. 24.

A Virginia Haynau.—The foreman of the press-rom of the Richmond Republican, on Monday last shot a colored carrier because he would not cross his heads so as to tie him, for the purpose of whipping him. The ball entered his thigh, causing a painful but not dangerous wound.—Phil. Ledger.

In Lexington, S. C., Edward A. Hodges, and spectable citizen, has been arrested for killing Lous Stack. Stack had a singular habit of disintering the bodies of his children, and, after keeping them sen bodies of his children, and, after keeping them sers ral days, burying them near his own residence. Hodges was sitting up with the corpse of Stacks exhumed daughter, when the lie passed between them. Stack attacked Hodges with a gun, and Hodges killed him with a knife, cutting the temperal artery and the jugular vein. In falling, S. overturned, the corpse of his daughter, and the two were found together on the floor. Stack was very intemporate. perate.

During an affray in Mr. Seiders' drinking es. tablishment on Sunday, Jacob Weber, a Go shot with a pistol by a man named Montgomery, and died Thursday.—Austin (Texas) State Gazette, Nor. 10

The Great Remedy of the Age. DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, if A the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Illumers of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditiond Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Eysipelas, general Debility common to Females, Col Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cue for Scrofulous Tumors on the ne k, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to direction,

and faithfully persevered in. The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this great medicine for upwards of three years in an extensive practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from mpure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly eradicate any kind of humor from the sys tem, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any or doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that city, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing powers. A great many have given it a trial, and we know not yet of a single person who has not derive

either temporary or permanent benefit from its us.

The following was handed us, and we insert it,
the consideration of others who may be similar
afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence. 7 1-2 Elliot st.

Boston, April 27, 1849.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER : GENTLEMEN—A little more than a year ago, I was taken with spitting blood, pain in my side and shoulder, and strong symptoms of consumption. I sought the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, wi sounded my lungs, and pronounced them badly a fected, or very weak. They advised me to go in the country, as a change of air might be beneficial I did so, but with little hope of returning While there, I was taken worse than ever. A physician was called to see me. He examined my lungs and said he could give me no encouragemen might live till Fall, but probably no longer, Myc physicians, previous to my leaving for the contradiction of the contradi acea, and after taking it a few months, my health was restored, and now I am able to attend to my busines. I think your Panacea a medicine of great efficacy.

speak from experience. MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOES

PANACEA. DUS. CLARK & PORTER : DES. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I have used your Panacea for Salt
Rheum, not only on myself, but on others, and I
have been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinion, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever disered. My humor has entirely disappeared on my hands, and I am now entirely WELL.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

BOSTON.

Drs. Clark & Porter:

Gentlemen—I have tested the power of your Perseca in the case of my little boy, whose face and are have been entirely covered several months with a very bad humor, and I am happy to say it has effected a radical cure. In my opinion, it is the best medicine for humors ever act. III. for humors ever got up.

LAWSON HOUGHTON.

MESSES. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN-I would cheerfully recommend to Panacea as the most powerful medicine to myknosi-edge now before the public for the cure of scrotia-and other humors. It has certainly effected ani-portant cure in the case of my child, who has for some time been afflicted with a humor. I would advise all who have humors to make a trial of it. It needs me unfilling it procumends itself.

nds itself. DARIUS EDDY. Puffing; it recommends its Hingham, June, 1849. DRS. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Anti-Scrofulous
Panacea for swellings on my boy's neck, and to my
aurprise, they have entirely disappeared. I consider
the medicine infallible for scrofula and other humors
and think it should be world.

and think it should be circulated all over the NELSON RICE BOSTON, May, 1849.

DES. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN,—I have been afflicted for a number of months with a scrofulous humor on my face and see I tried several kinds of medicine, but received notes. efit. A friend recommended your Panacea, which tried, and by using two bottles, I am nearly can I would advise every one afflicted with humor take it, for I think it a most excellent medicine.

A. D. PARMENTER Boston, May 23, 1849. Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1

SAMUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, head of State street, Boston.

DAVID MEAD, Jr., corner Union and Silsbee 65.

SYLVANUS DODGE, South Danvers. H. A. POTTER, Danvers New Mills.

Autobiography of Henry C. Wright Human Life: Illustrated in my individual Experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry Clarke Wright. 'There is properly no history; only biography.'—R. W. Emerson. Price \$100. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSE,

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNELL.

THE ANTI-SLAVER Robert F. W.

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